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On the Fringe of the Sahara, Drought Ends and Hope Grows

By Henry Kamm

DAKAR, Senegal (UPI)—The drought that brought catastrophic famine to the countries below the Sahara for two years was broken this autumn by a normal rainy season that promises reasonable harvests in the weeks to come.

The harvest will be far from sufficient for the population of about 25 million of the seven drought-stricken countries, but the rains have revitalized the people's hopes for survival and the governments' confidence in playing a determining role in the lives of their nations.

In a region in which even the numbers of the living are far from certain, it is assumed that several thousand persons have died of hunger and disease which they could not resist because of their weakened state. Most of the deaths occurred in Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania.

The other countries of the Sahel—the geographic name derived from the Arabic word meaning "fringe"—for the countries at the southern edge of the Sahara—were less severely affected by the drought. They are Upper Volta, Senegal and Gambia.

In all seven countries visited during a two-month tour, hundreds of thousands suffered hunger, illness, the loss of their

livelihoods and uprooting from their traditional way of life as well as their homes.

But an inestimable number of deaths has been prevented by an international relief effort—belated, sketchily coordinated and not always efficiently managed, as is conceded even by those who administer it on behalf of the donors.

The Chief Donors

Whatever the failings of donors and recipients, it is assumed by those dealing with the distribution of relief food that the great bulk of the estimated one million tons of grain shipped to West Africa since 1972 has been eaten in West Africa by those who had little else to eat.

The principal donors of food, as well as the chief suppliers of transport for its distribution and other assistance, have been the United States and the countries of Western Europe, acting both through the Development Fund of the European Economic Community and bilaterally.

In these predominantly Moslem countries, the comparative absence of interest of the Arab countries in helping the victims of the drought is felt with embarrassment, pain and bitterness. The head of Chad's drought-relief program, Public Works Minister Abdoulaye Djinnou, said in an interview:

"The Arab countries' aid is not in proportion with their revenues or with the friendship that we feel for them in our hearts."

In countries jealous of their independence, which is only 15 years old and fragile because of economic underdevelopment, and suspicious of foreigners as a result of colonialism, the admission that they could not feed their peoples was a wrenching shock to self-esteem.

Each picture of living skeletons of men, women and children holding up their bowls to be filled with gift grain was felt by the governments as an attack on their ability to guide their countries' destinies.

The sensitivity of the African governments to any suggestion of allowing foreigners to manage any aspect of the relief campaign has caused the donor governments and international organizations to tread very softly, proving that it is at least as difficult to give as to receive.

The very complicated logistical problems of carrying urgently needed supplies into landlocked countries from jammed ports, on single-track railroads and over unsurfaced roads that wash out completely in the rainy season, has been handled by governments that are critically short of personnel with experience in managing operations of such magnitude and involving

Kissinger Sets Visit To Peking

For Nov. 25-29, After Soviet Stop

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will visit China Nov. 25-29, the State Department announced today.

The long-anticipated trip, designed to maintain warming relations with Peking, will follow a Nov. 23-24 meeting in Vladivostok, in the Soviet Union, between President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Kissinger will be in Vladivostok.

The visit to China will facilitate an immediate report to Chinese officials on the results of the Ford-Brezhnev meeting. In his last visit to China, a year ago, Mr. Kissinger tried to reassure the Chinese that the policy of détente with Moscow would not be at Peking's expense. At that time, the United States joined China in a declaration opposing efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish domination in any area of the world.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger will leave for Japan on Sunday, and will stop in South Korea before going to the Soviet Union.

3-Hour Review

The President said after a three-hour review of foreign policy developments with Mr. Kissinger at Camp David, Md., yesterday that results of the secretary of state's recent 17-country trip were "basically very encouraging."

He said Mr. Kissinger told him the meeting with Mr. Brezhnev was "very helpful."

Mr. Ford also said Mr. Kissinger brought back "encouraging news" from the Middle East and from the Indian subcontinent, where he helped reduce policy differences with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Opposition to Trip

SEOUL, Nov. 11 (UPI)—President Ford's forthcoming visit here has set off angry opposition from many South Koreans who feel that his trip amounts to approval by the United States of President Chung Hee Park's tough one-man rule.

And in a country that has been ardently pro-American, and very dependent on the United States, Mr. Ford's visit has aroused some of the first anti-American sentiment heard here in years.

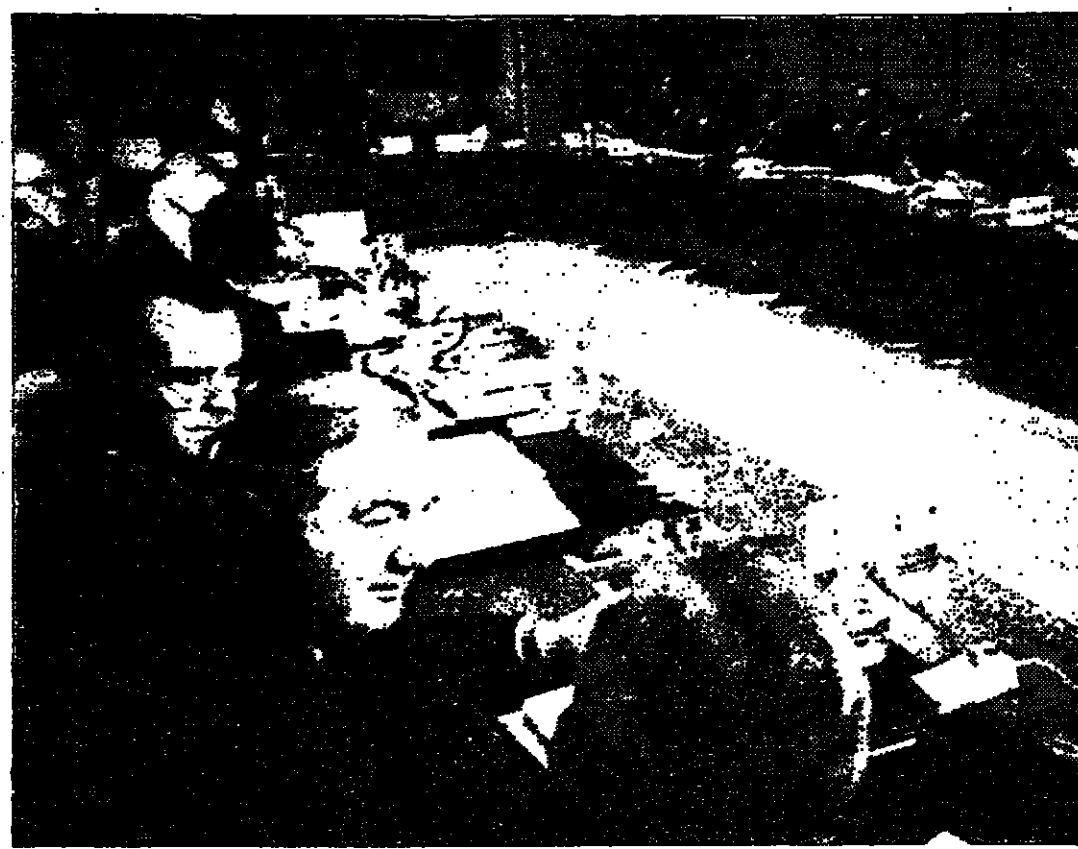
In the last week alone, a group of 300 Korean Roman Catholic priests, about half the nation's total, called for Mr. Ford to "reconsider" his trip. In addition, 21 Protestant clergymen, including nine U.S. missionaries, demanded in a statement that Mr. Ford cancel the stop here "because it shows support for the Park regime, which does not have the trust of the Korean people."

A Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Ho Byung Sup, was arrested by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency for trying to mimeograph the statement. There have been other demands: That Mr. Ford meet with opposition leaders and that he convey American concern to Mr. Park over the Korean President's increasingly repressive actions.

Special Masses

SEOUL, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Roman Catholics today held special masses throughout the country, demanding the restoration of human rights.

Special prayer meetings were held here and in 13 major provincial cities simultaneously. It was the first nationwide religious action called by the one million Roman Catholics in the country in connection with a domestic political situation.



Foreign ministers of European Common Market countries opening meeting in Brussels.

Demands for Regional Fund at Issue

EEC's Summit Plans Hit a Snag

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community ran into difficulties here today as they tried to work out an agenda for next month's planned EEC summit conference in Paris.

The ministers are working on the assumption that the talks will be held Dec. 9-10, but the Italian and Irish delegates said that they do not want a conference at all unless it will clear the way for establishing the long-delayed EEC regional development fund.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues warned tonight that failure to agree on holding a summit conference would cause major problems, Reuters reported.

In a French television interview, Mr. Sauvagnargues said, "If it is not held, the economic and psychological consequences will be enormous. The truth is that things (in Europe) are going badly, very badly."

He said that this meeting was necessary to give Europe new momentum towards unity and to break grave economic problems in common, including inflation and balance of payments difficulties.

Dutch minister Max van der Stoep also questioned the value of holding a summit conference—on the grounds that, so far, such an event seems unlikely to yield concrete results.

Garret Fitzgerald, Ireland's representative, insisted that the proposed summit would be the third at which a regional aid fund had been promised. It is vital for public opinion that on this occasion the fund become a reality, he said.

The setting up of such a fund

was "called late last year when Germany balked at having to contribute heavily to a fund which would be of little benefit to the Germans but a huge bonus to Britain, Ireland and Italy."

Today's indecisive discussions mean that the preparations for the summit talks will have to be continued at meetings next Monday and Nov. 25.

The ministers' search for a conference theme was not entirely wasted, however. It was agreed that inflation and unemployment should be discussed. Paris Energy and the regional policy will also be on the agenda—the latter on the understanding that the heads of state and government will endorse a regional fund to be set up next year.

Israel Planes Hit Lebanon, Beirut Reports Four Killed

JERUSALEM, Nov. 11 (UPI)—Israeli planes struck Arab guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon today for the first time in seven weeks, the military command said.

"Air Force planes attacked a number of terrorist targets in Fatahland this afternoon," an army spokesman said. "All the planes returned safely."

The planes struck sites in the vicinity of Hasbaya, about eight miles north of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, he said.

He said the raids began at 4 p.m. and lasted a few minutes.

It was the first Israeli air strike across the northern frontier since Sept. 25, when air force jets hit targets in the Mas'ad-Bel-Nahul area in a 30-minute operation.

In Beirut, Lebanese officials said that the Israeli Phantom jets said today was in the Arzoub area and the strike killed four persons and wounded several, Reuters reported. A Lebanese communiqué said the wounded included seven persons picking

up the war again, he said. In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, police skirmished with hundreds of slum-district youths who hurled rocks and broke windows for the second straight day today in protest against across-the-board price hikes and other government austerity measures.

A police spokesman said 15 persons were arrested in and around the Hattiva quarter.

Austerity Measures

JERUSALEM, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—Israeli Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz said today that the government's tough austerity measures, if followed properly, would halt inflation and result in an improved balance of payments.

He was addressing the Knesset (parliament) after Israeli trade-union leaders warned there could be trouble from workers angry at sweeping price rises stemming from yesterday's 43-per-cent devaluation of the Israeli pound.

Cuba's Backers Short 2 Votes At OAS; U.S. Plans to Abstain

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 11 (Reuters)—A vote to end Cuba's isolation from the Organization of American States appeared doomed to failure tonight when the United States joined Haiti and Guatemala in deciding to abstain.

Pro-Cuba countries at the OAS conference here needed 14 votes to achieve the necessary two-thirds majority to end diplomatic and economic sanctions in force against Cuba since 1964.

Conference sources said the announcement of the U.S. abstention was made at a private meeting of delegates by Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll.

The campaign to admit Cuba was led by Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, but they were able to muster only 12 votes. They also failed to win sufficient support for a compromise motion which would leave each country free to make its own decision on a resumption of relations with Havana.

[Brazil suggested today that the conference be recessed for three months, the Associated Press reported. "The situation is not mature enough to adopt this kind of a decision," the agency quoted Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Francisco Azevedo de Silveira as telling the conference.]

U.S. Decision

The U.S. decision to abstain did not surprise informed conference observers, who have believed all along that Washington was prepared to go with a majority decision but would avoid having to cast a decisive vote.

50 Killed In Angola Shooting

Luanda Suburb Is Cordoned Off

By Thomas A. Johnson

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 11 (UPI)—About 50 persons were reported killed in gun battles here yesterday. Hospital sources said early today that "many scores" had been wounded.

Africans here fear that this might be the start of serious fighting between various elements of the guerrilla movements in Angola.

Feelings have been running high during recent weeks with the arrival here of delegations of the three guerrilla movements.

After fighting in the countryside for some 14 years, the guerrilla movements have each sent delegations into the capital of this largest and richest of Portugal's African territories.

The shooting—much of it with automatic weapons—is occurring in a vast African slum suburb called Rangel.

Portuguese troops have surrounded the area and a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew has been imposed on this Atlantic Coast capital city of about half a million people.

Witnesses who visited the hospital in Rangel before the area was cordoned off reported that the victims of the shootings included Africans and whites, men, women and children.

Fires Reported

The police and Portuguese Army officials would not say last night just who was doing the shooting or how it started.

Several large fires were reported in the area.

Radio stations played taped appeals from the leaders of the three guerrilla movements and from the Portuguese military government, asking for a halt to the violence.

Since the military coup in Portugal last April, Angolans have expected independence to come soon to this territory of more than six million people.

The guerrilla movements during the war years had been unable to coordinate their efforts against the Portuguese.

During recent weeks, it had been reported that the movements would set up a common front to negotiate with the Portuguese on a coalition government, which was seen as a prelude to independence.

But the common front has not been set up, and each of the liberation movements has established offices here to build up political strength.

The first group to arrive, more than a week ago, was from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

On Friday a delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola arrived, a welcome from some 30,000 people.

The delegation of the third, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, arrived at the airport here about noon yesterday and was welcomed by 20,000 supporters, mostly blacks.

OPEC Seeks a New Institution

Ford Pressed to Pledge Added Food Aid

ROME, Nov. 11 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte has asked President Ford to pledge another million tons of emergency food aid at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the group of 77 nonaligned nations expected to present their proposal to the conference tomorrow.

"The spirit of it is something to help the developing countries through their present crisis and give long-range help too," Mr. Butte said. "He said the drafting committee would meet again tomorrow to complete its work."

Mr. Obaid said it was not yet decided whether the proposal could include specific pledges on the oil-producing countries and the developed countries.

Goal of West

The United States and other western nations, which claim oil-price rises are partly responsible for the present food crisis, consider the investment of "prodigious profits in agricultural development to be a major goal of a conference."

A spokesman for A.H. Bozeman, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, said that no contributions were to be made but that the resolution would provide a framework for developing countries and "developing countries with resources" to provide aid.

Erwin Martin, deputy chief of U.S. delegation, said at a press briefing that he understood the proposed agency would be more administrative than a similar one on the line of a forum suggested by U.S. Secretary of State.

Marine Disclaims Contingency Plan In U.S. Oil War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI)—The U.S. Marine Corps commander, Gen. Robert Cushman, said today that he knew of no contingency plans to send Marines into Libya or other oil-rich areas in case of an oil embargo but added that his force always ready for any emergency.

Gen. Cushman was asked in television interview about an article by columnist Jack Anderson, who, in discussing the possibility of a new Arab oil embargo, said that Libya "would be a most likely target of U.S. intervention."

"Pentagon sources have pointed out," Mr. Anderson wrote Friday, "that Libya's oil fields are reasonably isolated and, therefore, could be seized, sealed off and vectored with relative ease. This would take no more than two or three divisions, one source estimated."

Gen. Cushman said that a strike invasion of Libya "is not seriously contemplated."

U.S. Coal Miners Start Strike; Effect on Economy Is Feared

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller said today that "coal miners will not be bludgeoned into accepting" an inadequate contract no matter how great the public pressure for reopening the mines.

"As of 12:01 a.m. [tomorrow] we are on strike," the union chief declared.

Mr. Miller said that while a prolonged strike will be hard on the nation to bear, "the 120,000 working members of our union will mine no coal until they have a contract they can work under safely and live under with decency."

Most of UMW-organized mines, which produce two-thirds of the nation's coal, were already closed today for Veterans' Day in advance of the midnight strike deadline.

Mr. Miller said that "right now we have a two-week strike" but added that the duration would increase for as long as the negotiations drag on.

May Last 3 Weeks

Earlier in the day, UMW vice-president Mike Trovich said a tentative contract settlement was unlikely before the end of the week—and such a delay would stretch the walkout to at least three weeks.

At a meeting with newsmen at UMW headquarters during a recess in the negotiations, Mr. Miller said there was no chance that his members would be willing to extend the old contract beyond the deadline or shorten the 10-day ratification process required for approving a new pact.

Only a few nonunion mines remained, and the union official said these would be resolved.

Mr. Trovich said that if the negotiators get their "heads together I think we can get something by the end of the week."

Railroads, steelmakers and other industries that depend on coal braced themselves today for the miners' strike. There were warnings that a long walkout could mean serious problems.

Most industries indicated they would not begin to feel the effects of the walkout for about a week. Dennis Hayes, chief of the Fuel Energy Office in Illinois, a state which gets about 26 per cent of its energy from coal, said no industry would be hurt if the strike ends within 14 days.

He said small manufacturers would feel the pinch after two weeks and added that if the walkout lasts a month, it could touch off a depression.

Railroads which haul the coal are expected to be among the first hit. The bankrupt Penn

Aide Asked Nixon Approval to Block FBI Probe

Jury Hears Tape on Haldeman Cover-Up Bid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Watergate prosecutors traced today how former President Richard Nixon and his aides tried to get top Central Intelligence Agency officials to convince the FBI to rein in its investigation of the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters.

Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy director of the CIA, and Patrick Gray 3d, former acting head of the FBI, testified at the Watergate cover-up trial session, in which a tape was played of Mr. Nixon agreeing that the FBI probe had to be brought under control.

The prosecutors played tape segments of three meetings between Mr. Nixon and his former chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, on June 23, 1972, six days after the break-in.

Between the second and third

meetings, Mr. Haldeman and Nixon domestic adviser John Ehrlichman met with Gen. Walters and Richard Helms, then CIA director, and Mr. Haldeman instructed Gen. Walters to tell Mr. Gray that FBI attempts to trace money found on the Watergate burglars could compromise cover CIA activities in Mexico.

When defense attorneys tried to block a portion of Mr. Gray's testimony about his subsequent meeting with Gen. Walters, prosecutor James Neal argued that "We've got to be able to show the very words that obstructed the FBI investigation for two weeks in this case."

Referring to the message Gen. Walters carried to Mr. Gray, Mr. Neal said, the FBI was "not about to uncover anything except a plot to bug Democratic National Committee headquarters."

No Paper Tomorrow

A strike in the printing trades throughout France will prevent the publication of Wednesday's editions of the International Herald Tribune. This newspaper regrets the inconvenience to its readers.

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Families Camp in Streets

Trainloads of Famine Victims Pour Into Dacca; Many Dying

By H.D.S. Greenway

DACCA (WP).—There is famine up-country, and every day the trains bring starving and dying people into the crowded capital. Many of them never make it farther than Dacca's Kamalapur Railway Station, and there are small family groups squatting on the pavement with the stunk and defeated look of extreme hunger.

Delhi Parliament Opens to Debate On Food Imports

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (NYT).—India's food scarcities as well as the anti-government demonstrations led by Jayaprakash Narayan dominated the stormy opening session of Parliament today.

At today's session of the lower house, A. P. Shinde, the Minister of State for Agriculture, conceded that the government had approached the United States for food imports. But he brushed aside questions about government promises that India would not import food on concessional terms from the United States.

In the past, Indian officials have made it clear that the sale of American food on easy terms was a source of embarrassment and that any imports would be handled on a straight commercial basis.

However, Mr. Shinde said that in light of India's economic situation, "I think it would not be right to stand on false prestige. If someone offers us [grains] under terms and conditions favorable to us, we must accept it."

Although Mr. Narayan was in Bihar today, his activities were the focus of angry debate and underlined the government's restiveness about the 73-year-old follower of the late Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Narayan is the leader of a movement to cripple and oust the state government of Bihar on the charge of corruption.

Ford Asked For Pledge

(Continued from Page 1) and Republican Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the 1972 Democratic presidential candidate, also gave his backing on his arrival at the conference today.

Libya and Kuwait, two of the world's major oil-producing nations, today promised part of their petrodollars to buy fertilizer and bankroll agricultural investment for poor nations.

Mohammed Tabou, Libya's Agriculture Minister, said Libya was ready "to allocate part of its oil income for international investment in agriculture projects of developing countries but only on condition that the big powers abandon their unlimited spending on wars."

Kuwait, which has the world's highest per-capita income, pledged to donate 5,000 tons of fertilizers to developing nations and said it was ready to increase its contributions to financing agricultural projects.

Treasure Trial Begins In Lesotho Today

MASERU, Lesotho, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Thirty-two men go on trial here tomorrow in connection with an alleged attempt to overthrow the Lesotho government by force.

The men, alleged supporters of Lesotho's main opposition group, the Basutoland Congress party, are charged with high treason. If found guilty they could receive the death penalty.

They were among 178 men detained after several police stations in the rugged northern districts of the country were attacked in January in what the government claims was an abortive coup attempt. Last month, 67 were released. The 79 others are still in custody.

Drought Ends on the Sahara Fringe

(Continued from Page 1) such an intricate meshing of components.

Contrary to widespread assumption, officials on the scene doubt that there has been an unusually high amount of corruption in the handling of the relief goods. "If you lived in Europe during war and rationing," a French official of the Common Market's Development Fund said, "then you would recognize what has been happening here. Let him without guilt cast the first stone."

Whatever the large flaws in the distribution of food, the

which they do not brush away, and the children are so thin their ribs look like bird cages under the skin. Some of the very small children no longer look human, with their wizened bodies, fragile bones and eyes bulging.

In times of famine rural people tend to flock to the capital. The Dacca District, which includes the city and the surrounding area, supports a population of nearly eight million people.

Two weeks ago people were pouring in from the countryside at a rate of 5,000 a day. Now, with emergency "gruel kitchens" set up throughout the country, and with food from abroad coming in, the rate has slackened to about half that. A new harvest will be coming in over the next two months, and, in places where the floods did not destroy the planting, a bumper harvest is expected.

Track Rescue Team

A government truck arrives with three constables and a government official to take the destitute away to government-run camps. The government official's name is Stair Rahman, and he explains that there are ten trucks like his roaming the city streets picking up starving people.

Mr. Rahman's instructions are to pick up only the worst cases, the truly desperate, for the new camps have no room for marginal cases. He is also instructed to pick up only those from out of town, the newcomers from the countryside, not the urban poor and beggars of Dacca.

Government officials explain that the camps have been set up to combat the present emergency—not to clean up the terrifying Dacca slums. In the cities there is statutory rationing which means that anyone can apply for a ration card. The newly arrived people from the countryside, where there is only a modified rationing system, would not be able to get food in the city. "You have to keep the city people happy," an official explained. "Otherwise they would tear us all to pieces."

No one knows the extent of the disaster in terms of human tragedy. Heavy rains in the summer caused flooding in the northern districts, where the Brahmaputra flows south out of India. The floods drowned the summer crop, and in the hard hit districts the all important winter crop, which is harvested in November and December, was never planted.

The crop failure was not countrywide, but because of the government's inability to distribute its available food supplies to the worst areas, and widespread corruption, hoarding and smuggling of rice into India, a potentially manageable shortfall in rice production became a national disaster.

Estimates of the number of people who have died since the famine began in August run as high as 200,000 to 300,000. A more educated guess would be somewhere between 50,000 and 100,000. It is difficult to judge, because of poor communications and because there is malnutrition in Bangladesh even in the best of times. The average annual death rate is 17 per thousand, nearly twice that in the United States.

Record Increase In Cost-of-Living Payment in Italy

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP).—Italian workers today got a record increase in their cost-of-living allowance.

The government announced a 15-point increase of the wage escalator. This meant pay adjustments ranging between 6,000 and 14,000 lire (\$9 to \$11) more each month, depending on wage categories.

The record rise reflected the quickening pace of inflation in July, August and September. The wage escalator is adjusted each quarter.

The new increase means that management and the state will put 1.7 billion lire (\$2.6 million) more into pay envelopes annually. Industry will pay half, with the rest divided between banks, commerce, agriculture and the state.

seven capitals feel that the sedentary majorities have returned to their villages and have adequate food stocks to tide them over until this year's harvest or are within reach of relief goods if the harvest fails. Similarly, the nomadic populations, who live from the milk and meat of their cattle, camels, sheep and goats, have concentrated around centers of distribution and as long as food relief arrives, they will not suffer hunger.

For the villagers, the end of drought—if the rains of this autumn return next year and the year after—means a return to their normal life of being



Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., addressing the U.S. Institute in Moscow yesterday.

Mondale Says Crisis in West Threatens Détente

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., cautioned a select Soviet audience today that expanding Soviet-American trade and economic contacts would suffer if Moscow tried to take advantage of the current economic and political disarray in the West.

Sen. Mondale, here on a week's visit, said that the "massive international economic crisis" precipitated by a fourfold jump in oil prices was one of the foremost threats to Soviet-American accommodation. He noted that

détente was also jeopardized by "simultaneous political turmoil" in some Western countries and the threat of new hostilities in the Middle East.

"The response of the Soviet Union to this gathering world crisis will be a stern test of détente and the principle of restraint on which it is based," Sen. Mondale said.

Expressing concern about the "imminent danger of a new surge" in the strategic arms race, the senator called some aspects of Soviet weapons development "profoundly disturbing." He alluded to recent tests by Moscow

developing independently targetable multiple warheads for its intercontinental missiles.

Sen. Mondale urged that control of first-strike capability be given the top priority in working for a new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

The senator delivered his remarks to a closed gathering of Soviet officials and scholars at the U.S. Institute, a Soviet government-sponsored research center. Sen. Mondale's English-speaking audience listened politely, but without indication that it accepted his premises.

Caramanlis' Campaign Style Likened to That of De Gaulle

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Nov. 11 (WP).—In the closing days of Greece's election campaign, Premier Constantine Caramanlis appears to observers to be behaving like a statesman concerned about the nation's future rather than a politician seeking more votes than his opponents.

This carefully nurtured image of a national leader standing "above petty politics" is expected, according to Mr. Caramanlis' strategists, to blur ideological differences in the country and attract more votes to his New Democracy party.

These strategists acknowledge that Mr. Caramanlis has patterned his political style after that of France's late Gen. Charles de Gaulle and that he has sought to project the image of a reliable and capable leader who can offer Greece both democratic rule and domestic stability.

Political experts believe that Mr. Caramanlis, who assumed power when the military dictatorship collapsed in July, will win in Sunday's election, the first free balloting in Greece in more than 10 years. The question is whether his New Democracy party will win an absolute majority in the single legislature of 300 members or whether Mr. Caramanlis will be forced to form a coalition government.

Supremely Confident

The 67-year-old Premier appears supremely confident that he will get a clear mandate and the vast public receptions he has received throughout the country leave little doubt that the New Democracy party will come in first in the election.

It is difficult, however, to make any meaningful predictions about the actual outcome of the election since there is no expertise here to make the kind of computer surveys that are commonplace in other countries.

The extraordinary aspect of the current campaign is an absence of real political issues. Observers believe that many voters will make their choice on the strength of Mr. Caramanlis' personality.

Fire in Moscow UPI

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Fire swept the Moscow bureau of United Press International early today, causing considerable damage to the office and equipment but no injuries. The office is in a 12-story building.

over on the edge of hunger, consistently malnourished, beset by malaria and hookworm and other parasites, looking ahead to average life spans that fall short of 40 years.

But no amount of rain will return to the pastoral nomads the millions of animals that died of hunger in the last years or were slaughtered before they died of hunger. Livestock experts estimate that it will require 5 to 10 years to restore the herds to a level that will permit all the hundreds of thousands in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad that lived the pastoral life to be once more entirely self-sufficient.

If Mr. Caramanlis wins a clear mandate Sunday, his associates say that, like De Gaulle, he will attempt to establish a stronger executive and to weaken parliamentary control of legislation. The Premier's two principal opponents in the election are the Center Union-New Political Forces party, led by George Papandreu, a former foreign minister, and the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Union headed by Andreas Papandreu.

Substantial Gains Until a week ago, observers believed that Mr. Papandreu would be able to win a substantial portion of seats in the parliament and that his party would emerge as the second strongest. But in the last few days, it has become clear that Mr. Papandreu and his leftist platform have made substantial gains.

Mr. Papandreu, whose platform is little different from that of the New Democracy party, has been losing votes to Mr. Caramanlis. At the same time, Mr. Papandreu has apparently been making a successful appeal to voters who range from left of center to the extreme left.

The Communists, whose party has been made legal for the first time since 1936, are deeply divided into three factions. They will

Egypt Helps PLO to Prepare As Palestine Debate Nears

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived here today before flying to New York for the UN General Assembly debate on Palestine. Egypt's official Middle East News Agency reported. The debate begins Wednesday.

Informal sources said that the members of the Palestinian delegation, probably including Mr. Arafat, will be carrying Egyptian diplomatic passports and that Egypt is also organizing their flight to New York.

John Scali, U.S. Ambassador to the UN, said today that the United States had issued visas for Mr. Arafat and at least 10 other Palestinians to come to the General Assembly debate, Reuters reported.

Egyptian sources also reported that Egyptian diplomatic intervention in Washington had led the administration to allow the Palestinian delegation to choose its own accommodation instead of confining it to Governor's Island. Previous American demands for a limit on the size of the delegation have been withdrawn, the sources said.

Ismael Fahmy, the Egyptian foreign minister, in another development today, called in U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilke to tell him that Egypt had received information of major Israeli troop movements and to warn that Egypt would not tolerate an Israeli strike against any Arab territory.

The emerging coordination between the PLO and Egypt has been achieved, sources considerable political implications. Mr. Arafat, it is felt, is being drawn steadily into closer al-



Constantine Caramanlis

probably lose votes to Mr. Papandreu, whose platform includes a far-reaching social reform program.

Leftist Students Win ATHENS, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Leftist students won a sweeping victory today in the first student elections held in Greece since 1967.

In Athens University, the Communist-led All-Students Movement and the Pro-Socialist Students were the biggest winners in the elections for seats on the various students councils.

Egypt Helps PLO to Prepare As Palestine Debate Nears

There is already widespread fear in Portugal that the CIA is striving to create "another Chile," where agents and money were put to work to pull down the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende. Mr. Kissinger was concerned then, too, that a Communist success, particularly through the democratic process, would have repercussions in Western Europe, particularly Italy.

No reporter, and perhaps only a handful of government officials, can penetrate the secrecy over such operations to determine whether any are under way or not. But officials say that the Committee of 40, which was created to audit all such operations, has not held a meeting on the subject of Portugal since the April coup. Whether some operations were under way before that or were undertaken without a committee directive, no one would, or perhaps could, say.

Moreover, they point out, to "do something" in a country, there must be, as one official put it, "something at the other end of the spigot," that is, a group to work through. Officials repeatedly stress that after 48 years without any democratic system, effective groups simply did not take form and the Communists alone were organized.

Summing up, an official said: "We just don't know what is going on in Portugal. It's difficult to come up with a policy when the situation is so unclear."

Another official said that it is almost impossible to predict the effects on other countries when you do not know what will happen in Portugal itself.

Among the few things that are known about Portugal is that its

NATO Ally With Communist in Government U.S. Policy on Portugal Still in Doubt

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—Six months after peaceful revolutionaries overthrew the Portuguese dictatorship, the United States is still trying to develop a policy to cope with a NATO ally that has taken a Communist into its government.

Portugal, while on the fringe of Western Europe and not central to NATO defense, proved itself a valued ally when it alone permitted the United States to use its NATO base there for the airlift of arms to Israel in October, 1973.

Last April 25, the armed forces ousted the fascist dictatorship that had ruled the country for 48 years. In May, the Communist minister, party secretary-general, Alvaro Cunhal, back from exile, joined the new provisional government. In the months since the coup, the Communist party has shown itself to be the most effective, highly organized group in Portugal.

NATO Meeting Off

Because of the presence of a Communist in the Portuguese government, the meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group that was to have taken place in Rome this week was postponed indefinitely. It would have been the first meeting of the group, which has a rotating membership, in which Portugal would have participated. It was not clear how the alliance could discuss nuclear defense, presumably against a potential Communist attack for which the alliance was formed in the first place, in the presence of the new Portuguese government.

For Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the possible disclosure of military secrets is not the only ominous thing about having a Communist in a Western European government. Mr. Kissinger has been telling associates that a Communist success in Portugal could have widespread effects throughout the Continent. It would not be long, he believes, before a Communist would appear in the government of Italy and then France.

Preparations are under way in Portugal for an election of delegates to a constituent assembly, scheduled for March, to write a new constitution for the country. Elections for the new government would follow some months later, depending on the terms of the new constitution. U.S. officials say that they do not know how to bring influence to bear to keep Portugal firmly in the Western camp.

Discussions with officials in various government departments indicate that the problem boils down to this: How much of an embrace can the United States give to a government supposedly dedicated to the restoration of democracy after 48 years of dictatorship without providing the kind of support that would encourage other countries to permit Communists into their governments?

And if the United States wanted to give "support," what form should it take? Any proposal to expand American influence by giving aid to Portugal, an official said, would not get much backing in Congress. In his view, it would give rise to a coalition of those opposed to foreign aid and others opposed to Communism that would successfully defeat any such plan.

Another alternative, however, more obvious in the aftermath of the disclosures about U.S. activities in Chile, is the so-called destabilization route by which a government is undermined through covert Central Intelligence Agency operations.

There is already widespread fear in Portugal that the CIA is striving to create "another Chile," where agents and money were put to work to pull down the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende. Mr. Kissinger was concerned then, too, that a Communist success, particularly through the democratic process, would have repercussions in Western Europe, particularly Italy.

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Summing up, an official said: "We just don't know what is going on in Portugal. It's difficult to come up with a policy when the situation is so unclear."

Another official said that it is almost impossible to predict the effects on other countries when you do not know what will happen in Portugal itself.

Among the few things that are known about Portugal is that its

economy is in bad shape and getting worse. Inflation is running at a rate of about 30 per cent. Unemployment, hardly known in Portugal during the years of dictatorship, is up to between 3 and 4 per cent.

While economic problems are mounting and creating uncertainty, the Portuguese are trying to put their political house in order by writing a new constitution. The forces now in power, led by President Francisco de Costa Gomes, feel that they need evidence of U.S. support to encourage moderation. Any further decline in the economy, they argue, will only work in favor of the Communists.

An American official said that the Portuguese are saying: "If you like us send us money." "Wouldn't flowers be nicer?" is an indication of affection. "But," an official adds, "we haven't found the right flower."

The Armed Forces Movement that engineered the revolution contains men from all shades of

the political spectrum united only in their opposition to fascism. The aims stated by leaders of the coup were to end the colonialist wars in Africa and to bring democracy and civil liberties to the country. The movement would "watch over" the revolution for a year until the Portuguese elected a constituent assembly.

An analyst said that the United States has no idea how many military officers joined the movement, with estimates ranging anywhere between 25 and 1,000. The number generally accepted in Washington is somewhere between 250 and 500 active members. In preparing the coup, the officers organized themselves into cells. The arrangement is such that very few members of the movement know more than three or four others in the movement.

American officials assume that there are Communists in the Armed Forces Movement, if only because the Communists have successfully penetrated other Portuguese institutions, but they have identified none of them.

Kissinger Wants Foreign Policy 'Hard-Headed and Cold-Blooded'

By Stewart Hensley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, criticizing his own department, said today that the United States should forget about trying to reform the world and adopt a "hard-headed, cold-blooded" American foreign policy.

"We face the tension between the requirements of security and the imperatives of our values," Mr. Kissinger said in a speech to the Foreign Service Association.

"The idea that we could reform all the governments of the world has been disproved" by a number of developments, "including our domestic experience."

Facing an audience that included many critics of his virtuoso style of diplomacy, Mr. Kissinger rejected any idea that he disdains the ability of Foreign Service officers. But he asserted that they have not kept up with the times.

He said that "in earlier periods, when things were more settled," it might have been sufficient for Foreign Service officers to simply report what was going on abroad.

But in the present complicated international situation, he said, "it is imperative to report not only what people say, but what they mean... and to do so on a basis of hard-headed, cold-blooded evaluation of what the situation requires." In that respect, he said, "we are not doing nearly as well as we can."

"We cannot base foreign policy on star performers," he said, in an obvious reference to some observers' assessment of his own diplomatic style. "We cannot rely that someone will come along every few years to manipulate the world."

He said that in the 10 years since he took office following World War II, U.S. foreign policy was conducted in a "very imaginative and strongly creative" manner.

"We implemented internationally the concepts of the New Deal at home," he said. "We believed that international stability would almost automatically come from closing the gap between expectations and reality."

But in the 1970s, he said, the United States is obliged to pursue foreign policy in a "much more complicated" situation because of the changes in the international picture.

Cover-Up Jury Hears Tape, Haldeman Bid to Block Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

tracing \$4,300 found on the Watergate burglars.

He said he did not deny, "We are going to pursue these leads with vigor because we want to discover where these monies had come from."

Gen. Walters described the White House meeting on June 23 in which he quoted Mr. Haldeman as saying, "The bugging of Watergate was a mistake. A lot of noise and the Democrats were trying to maximize it, the investigation was leading to a lot of important people and it was getting worse."

Then, said Gen. Walters, Mr.

British Nobleman Sought in France In Murder Case

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).

Scotland Yard asked French police today to investigate reports that a British nobleman, missing since his children's nurse was beaten to death Thursday night, had been seen in France.

Officials at Dieppe told British authorities that a man resembling the 39-year-old Earl of Lucan passed through customs at the French port yesterday after arriving by ferry.

The murdered woman, Sandra Rivett, 26, was found in a canvas bag in the basement of the home in West London where Lady Lucan has lived since she separated from her husband more than a year ago.

Lady Lucan, who staggered into a public house Thursday night shouting, "Murder, murder," was reported to be recovering from head wounds at a hospital. Scotland Yard said that the Earl of Lucan was wanted only for questioning.

Montreal Mayor Gets A Fifth 4-Year Term

MONTREAL, Nov. 11 (AP).

Mayor Jean Drapeau was elected to a fifth four-year term yesterday over four other candidates. Election officials said after two-thirds of the 2,339 polling places had reported that Mr. Drapeau had piled up 55 per cent of the vote. His closest competitor, former Jesuit priest Jacques Couture, had 39.4 per cent.

Defying a government ban, strikes, the labor group called a nationwide walkout by work starting at midnight tonight. He said that the strike would be true indefinitely if the demand was not met by midnight Wednesday.

Bolivians Call Strike To Protest Vote Dela

LA PAZ, Nov. 11 (Reuters).

The outlawed Bolivian Center today called a 48-hour strike to protest President Luis Barrios' five-year postponement of the elections scheduled for 1978.

Defying a government ban, strikes, the labor group called a nationwide walkout by work starting at midnight tonight. He said that the strike would be true indefinitely if the demand was not met by midnight Wednesday.



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Without Resorting to Subpoena

Ford, Watergate Chief Agree
On Use of Nixon Tapes, Papers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Lawyers for President Ford and the Watergate special prosecutor agreed today on a proposed agreement to make Richard Nixon's White House tapes and papers available, without subpoena, for criminal investigations.

In a joint motion filed in U.S. District Court, the lawyers asked that investigators be allowed to make a general review of the materials and directly examine all items relating to current criminal investigations.

Haldeman Bid
Turned Down
In High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court today declined to hear the bid of H.R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff, to have the indictments of six men charged with participating in the Watergate cover-up squashed.

The court let stand a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals here rejecting a motion by H.R. Haldeman to strike down the indictments.

Mr. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff and one of the defendants in the current Watergate trial, contended that the indictments were not legally binding.

Federal rules of criminal procedure adopted by the Supreme Court limit the life of grand jury to 18 months, except for special grand juries dealing with organized crime.

Congress extended the life of a principal Watergate grand jury beyond 18 months at the request of then Attorney General John N. Richardson.

Mr. Haldeman argued that Congress did not have the power to do this because it had delegated rule-making power to the Supreme Court and provided that laws in conflict with such laws shall be of no further force or effect.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica rejected Mr. Haldeman's motion, saying he could see "nothing that strikes the power of Congress to repeal, amend, or supersede delegation of authority."

In other action today, the court sustained a lower-court decision upholding the law under which the government decides whether to declare men dead or they become missing in action.

Refused to hear a challenge to an Oklahoma law prohibiting display of the names of war dead in anti-war demonstrations about family permission.

Denied the bids of defendants in three obscenity cases to have their convictions reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Declined to hear a challenge to U.S. Postal Service policies designed to persuade older employees to retire early at the age of 55.

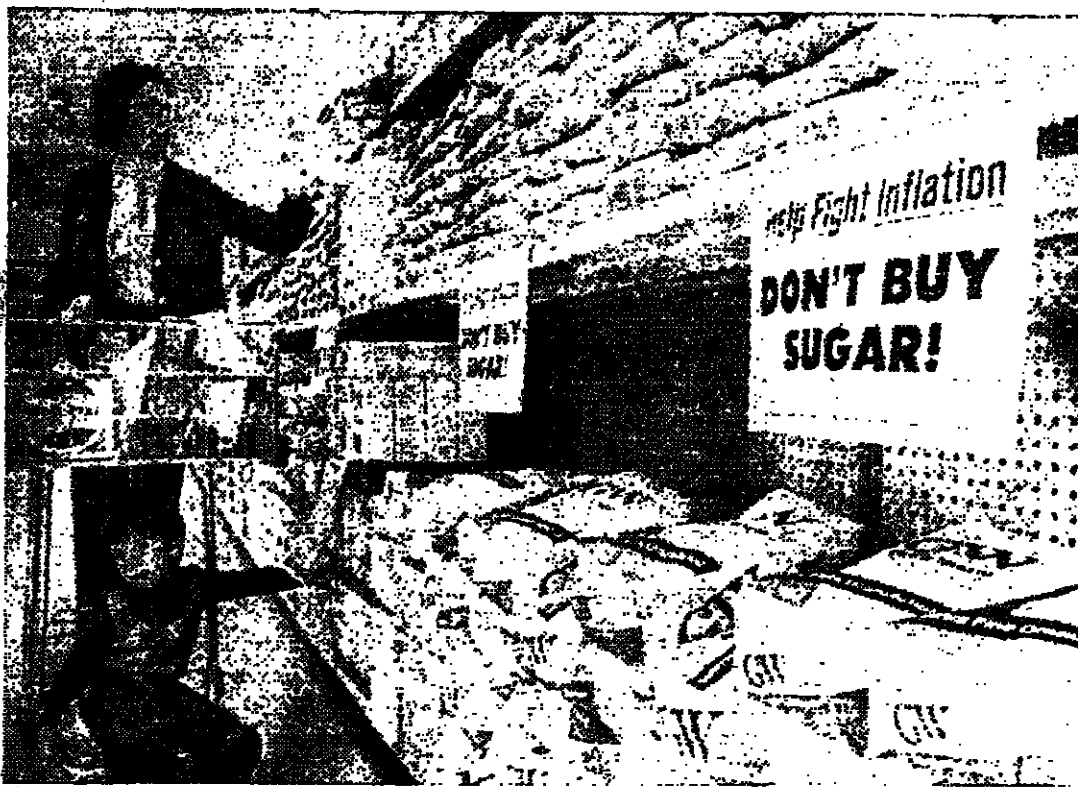
Also took part in an international service in New York City for the 11th anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

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RAISING CANE WITH THE ECONOMY—Omaha, Neb., housewife checking price of sugar as sign in foreground attempts to discourage her from buying any. Several stores in city have taken the step in trying to cut demand and prevent price increases.

In America, Other Wealthy Nations

U.S. Says Sugar Price Rise Is Cutting Use

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Record high sugar prices have provoked consumers in the United States and some other wealthy countries to cut consumption, an Agriculture Department report says.

Retail sugar prices have climbed sharply in the United States. Five-pound bags of sugar that cost about 88 cents a year ago were selling for \$2.45 or more last week and were expected by some retail officials to climb to more than \$3 a bag in the near future.

L.C. Hurt, a specialist in the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, predicted that world sugar output in the crop year which began last May 1 would be a record 81.1 million metric tons, but that world consumption would be practically all that will be produced.

The new estimate is about two million tons less than forecast a few months ago, and 600,000 tons above the 80.5 million tons produced in the last crop year.

Less Than 1 Per Cent
Mr. Hurt said the production increase is less than 1 per cent, while consumption is up 1.5 million tons, or almost 2 per cent, from 79.5 million tons.

He said there was some evidence of a per-capita reduction in sugar consumption in Japan, some Western European countries and the United States.

Sugar Theft Increase
ATLANTA, Nov. 11 (NYT).—A waitress at a popular steak house here was embarrassed as she handed a customer a package of sugar from an apron pocket.

"We don't keep sugar on the table any more," she explained.

"Since it got so expensive, well, people come in and they just steal it. I saw one woman, she was about 60, she just took the whole thing, the whole sack. Just turned it over and plopped it right in her big old handbag. We couldn't keep it on the table. People got mad. So now we carry it around, too."

Around the country, restaurants and storekeepers are finding the same pattern. Faced with soaring sugar prices, more persons seem to be taking up petty thievery to maintain the sweet life.

As a result, sugar has become an under-the-counter item at a great number of restaurants, and supermarkets are reporting increased thefts, checks showed.

Bakeries Acting
Meanwhile, some bakeries are beginning to increase their prices on heavily sugared items, particularly those for which the prices of other ingredients are going up as well.

Moscow Chess 3-2
As Korchnoi Wins

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Soviet chess grand master Viktor Korchnoi tonight raced to a 19-move victory over compatriot Anatoly Karpov to narrow Mr. Karpov's lead to 3-2 with three games remaining in their world challenger's final here.

If neither has won five times after 24 games, the leader earns the right to challenge Bobby Fischer of the United States for the world title.

Mr. Korchnoi's win after little more than an hour of the 21st game, played in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, gave a new twist to the match, in which Mr. Karpov, 23, had led a 3-0 lead at 18 games and seemed almost certain of eventual victory. But last week Mr. Korchnoi, 43, won the 19th game in a 79-move epic clash. The 20th game, postponed from last Wednesday to Friday due to Mr. Karpov's illness, ended in a draw.

AMERICAN CLUB OF PARIS LUNCHEONS

Wed., Nov. 13: BILL MAULDIN, cartoonist.
Mon., Nov. 18: Hon. GEORGE McGOVERN, U.S. Senator, South Dakota.
Luncheon will be held at 12:30 o'clock at the Cercle Interallié, 33 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris (8e).
Members please call: Leon Rappaport, 250-24-25, to advise of acceptance and guest.

Five U.S. Agencies Said to Fail
To End Bias in Industries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Five federal agencies have failed to carry out their responsibility to eliminate employment discrimination in the industries they regulate, the Civil Rights Commission said today.

The study covers the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Power Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Of the five, only the FCC has even acknowledged its responsibility of requiring regulated industries to end job discrimination against women and members of minority groups, the study said.

Although the FCC has adopted rules prohibiting broadcast licenses from discriminating in their employment practices, the FCC's enforcement program has been "highly inadequate," the report said.

Six Reports
The study is the first of six reports covering 30 government agencies as a sequel to the commission's 1970 study of federal civil-rights enforcement. This is the fourth such follow-up by the Civil Rights Commission, itself an independent government agency.

The ICC, CAB, FPC and SEC "appear to assume their independent regulatory status allows them to stand above the national commitment to equal employment opportunity," the report said. "This commission finds their position neither legally nor morally justifiable."

The industries which are regulated by the ICC, CAB and FPC "have severe problems of under-employment and under-utilization of minority-group members and females," the commission said. "In most cases, their employment patterns are significantly worse than those found in other sectors of American industry."

The ICC regulates railroads, trucks and bus companies; the CAB regulates airlines, and the FPC regulates some utilities, such as electricity and gas firms.

The commission found minor-

ities and females especially excluded from high-wage truck-driving jobs and said, "In no other category of employment is the under-representation of minorities more evident than in the pilot classification" of the airlines.

Opportunities in Transport
Of industries regulated by the ICC and CAB, the commission said, "The transportation industry alone offers substantial opportunities for entrepreneurship by minority-group members and females. Entry into this field requires relatively low capital investment."

The securities industry, regulated by the SEC, "has a poor record in the employment of minority groups generally and in the employment of women in positions above the clerical level," the study said.

The commission's 230-page report focused mainly on the FCC, which regulates broadcasters, cable TV, telephone companies and other fields of electronic communication. While praising the FCC's anti-bias rules, the study said:

"FCC's guidelines defining the elements of the affirmative-action programs required of licensees lack specificity and are not result-oriented. The agency's handling of employment discrimination complaints is also inadequate."

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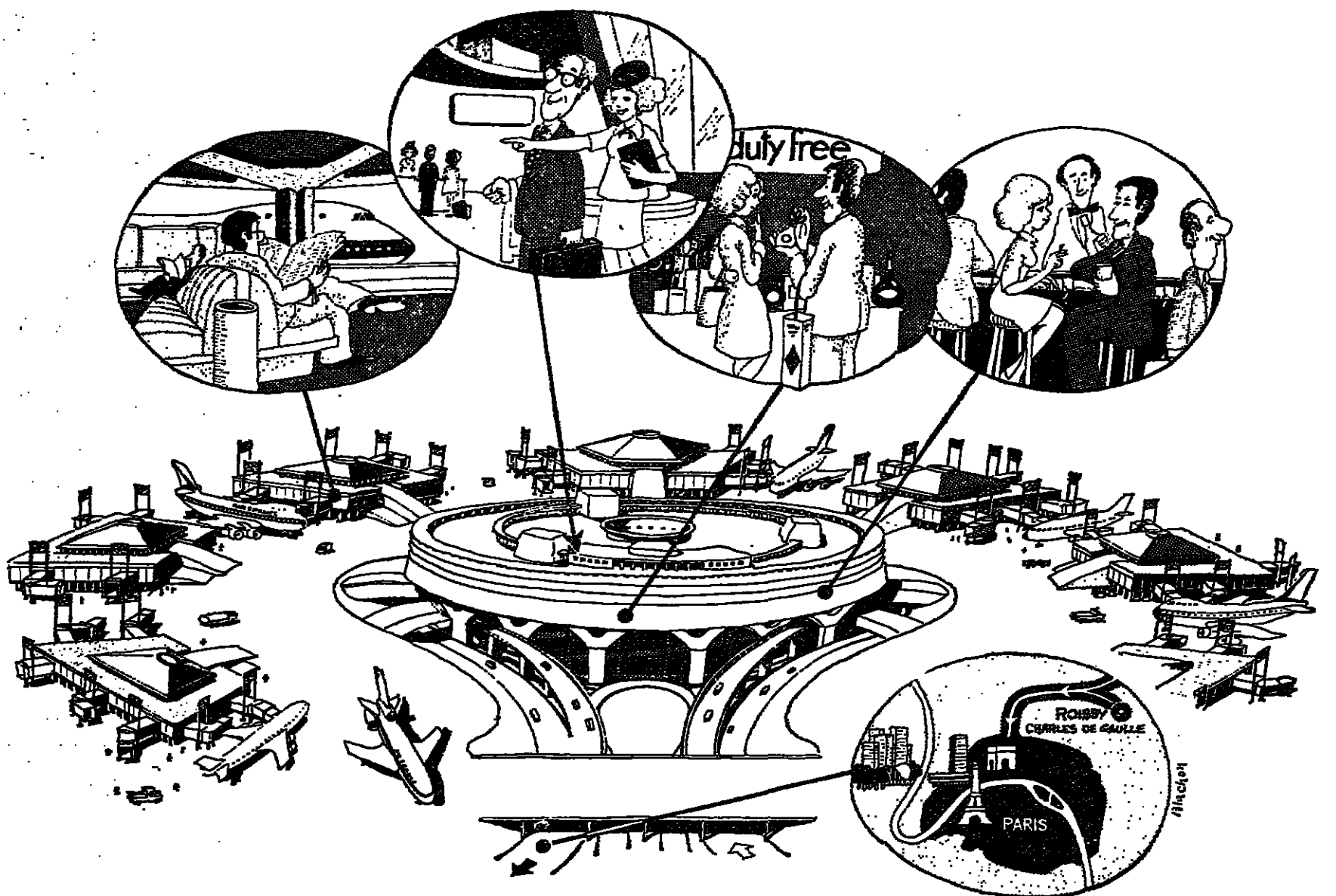
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Say 6 Vietnamese Face Persecution

War Opponents Now Fighting U.S. Bid to Deport Thieu Foes

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—A move to deport six South Vietnamese students who have campaigned to halt U.S. aid to the Saigon regime is being opposed by what is left of the anti-Vietnam-war movement in the United States.

Daniel Ellsberg, actress Jane Fonda and her husband, writer Tom Hayden, are among those who have been working to rally support for the six, who have been in this country for several years and have since May, 1972, been active in the campaign to end all American aid to President Nguyen Van Thieu's government.

The six Vietnamese came to the United States on students' visas, which now have expired. The Immigration Service asked them to leave the country voluntarily after the expiration but they refused. Thereupon, deportation proceedings were begun.

They are resisting deportation and applying for temporary asylum under an immigration law provision which states: "The attorney general is authorized to withhold deportation of any alien . . . to any country in which, in his opinion, the alien would be subject to persecution on account of . . . political opinion."

So far, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, acting on advice from the State Department, has refused to agree that the six Vietnamese would be subject to persecution by the Thieu regime.

At a hearing here this Wednesday before Immigration Judge Samuel Eisman, the six will produce witnesses and documentation arguing that they would be.

National Activity

Miss Fonda and Mr. Ellsberg recently completed a nationwide tour to raise money for their defense. The Coalition to Stop

Funding the War, a group based in Washington, and the California-based Indochina Peace Campaign—at present the nation's leading anti-war organizations—have been active in their cause.

The activists hope that if the six Vietnamese are judged to be covered by the political-persecution provision of the immigration law, it will benefit the campaign to induce Congress to withhold American funds from the Thieu regime.

Miss Fonda has declared that such a ruling would constitute implicit U.S. government recognition that the South Vietnamese regime is repressive, as the anti-war critics have insisted all along. She said that anti-war people could use the ruling as new justification for asking a cutoff of all U.S. aid to the Thieu government.

Immigration officials here concede that the future of the six Vietnamese—who range from 24 to 31 in age—may have important political ramifications. The district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Joseph Surek, noting that immigration officials have been relying on the State Department for advice, indicated that they would proceed cautiously. He said that with appeals, the case might take two years to resolve.

Even if the six eventually were deported, Mr. Surek said, they probably would be welcome in several countries other than South Vietnam, because "they are all bright youngsters."

All six Vietnamese have completed their studies and are working in Southern California. Of the more than 1,000 South Vietnamese studying in the United States, only a very few are known



Jane Fonda



Daniel Ellsberg

to have defied South Vietnamese consular authorities and engaged in anti-Thieu political activities here.

Since U.S. military forces were withdrawn from Vietnam early last year, this country's anti-war movement has lost the public limelight, but anti-war crusaders remain active.

The best known, Miss Fonda and Mr. Ellsberg, devote much time to public speeches and fund-raising efforts. Although the six Vietnamese support their fundamental goal is to make a political point against the Thieu regime, they also insist that the six would indeed be in danger of imprisonment and other persecution if forced to return home now.

Cao Thy My Loc, 35, one of two women among the six, has testified that in 1969 a Saigon court-martial sentenced students in absentia to six years in prison for their peace activities abroad. She and others say that Saigon authorities have not lived up to promises not to prosecute anti-Thieu South Vietnamese if they returned. They say that students recently deported from Hong Kong with such assurances either have been imprisoned or have died.

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Holds Press Conference

Tanaka Denies Wrongdoing, Shuffles Cabinet, Party Posts

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (WP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka today declared that he is not guilty of any wrongdoing and reshuffled his cabinet and senior political party posts in an effort to shore up his weakened leadership position.

In a televised press conference in which he fielded sometimes accusatory questions for nearly an hour, Mr. Tanaka made clear his determination to remain in power at least through next week's visit of U.S. President Ford.

His major rivals within the ruling party indicated agreement to a political truce until after Mr. Ford's visit, in the interests of good hospitality and Japanese-American relations. After the Ford trip—the first to Japan by an incumbent U.S. president—the political battle here is likely to be resumed.

The immediate cause of Mr. Tanaka's trouble is a series of revelations about his personal and political financial dealings, beginning with an extensive article in the October issue of the nation's most prestigious monthly magazine, the *Bungei Shunju*. Opposition political parties followed up with investigations and accusations, and Mr. Tanaka's rise from poverty to great wealth quickly became the talk of Japan.

He has never abused my public positions for my own gain," Mr. Tanaka responded to persistent questioning from the usually docile press corps that covers the Premier. "Let me make one point very clear—I've done nothing illegal."

He said the tax office is making an investigation of his payments in the past and that his aides are checking details of his financial dealings going back to 1945 "to find out all the facts." He said that a report will be issued in due course, but refused to say how or when the results of the investigations would be made public. Despite suggestions from reporters he declined to state that he will reveal his financial dealings.

Japanese political observers

Tribal Battle in Papua

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Riot police reported breaking up over the weekend a tribal-battle spectacle in which 600 Papuan warriors fought with spears and bows and arrows for two days, 300 miles northwest of here. A man was killed in the show, which was watched by 1,500 persons, the police said.

He said the substance and tone of today's press conference were unprecedented for a premier. Rival politician Takesu Fukuda, who quit the cabinet in July with criticism of Mr. Tanaka, called the press session one of the saddest occasions in recent Japanese history.

While maintaining that he has done nothing wrong, Mr. Tanaka accepted a grave degree of responsibility for public misgivings about him and about politics. At one point, he said that he would resign if he were unable to fulfill his responsibility to dispel popular doubts.

Almost Fleeing

He seemed at times to be almost pleading for belief in his personal integrity. Once or twice his eyes flashed with anger and at least once he appeared close to tears.

Before the press conference, Mr. Tanaka sought unsuccessfully to obtain cooperation from rivals, Mr. Fukuda and Takeo Miki, who also quit the cabinet this past summer. Shigeru Nishi, a prestigious Fukuda aide who has also been friendly to Mr. Tanaka, reportedly turned down the Premier's request that he accept a post in the cabinet.

In the cabinet shake-up, Mr. Tanaka retained key allies in the posts of finance minister and minister of international trade, and made no change at the Foreign Ministry. Some 13 lesser ministers were replaced, and there was a turnover in several senior posts within the headquarters of the ruling party. Although Mr. Tanaka was able to bring two men each from the rival Fukuda and Miki factions into his new cabinet, the new lineup did not appear to broaden significantly his support within the ruling party.

Inflation Makes Life Harder For U.S. Forces on Okinawa

By Richard Halloran

NAHA, Okinawa, Japan, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The marines training in the rugged jungle terrain of northern Okinawa catch, strip, roast and eat snakes. They climb down steep cliffs on ropes, maneuver through the heavy brush under a tropical sun and sleep in orange clay turned to mud by frequent downpours.

But after 30 days of this, life is not much more comfortable when they go back to their camps south of here. Their barracks are leaky and decrepit—the plumbing creaked and clogged, the water cold and rationed, the beds infested with insects and rodents. The marines say that their living conditions are abominable, disgusting and a great mental burden, and they add some graphic descriptive terms.

Their officers are not so openly critical and refer only to "our rather humble quarters." The marines have always lived on the lean side and without frills, but the word "humble" is not usually in their vocabulary.

For the men of the 3d Marine Division, which spent five years fighting in Vietnam, the major enemy is not the "aggressors" dressed in Communist uniforms running through the jungle but the same one that plagues Americans at home—inflation.

It has driven the costs of maintenance and construction so high that barracks and housing are referred to here as sub-standard. Nor is this limited to the marines. The Air Force at the huge Kadena Air Base has been affected, although not so severely. So have the smaller Army garrison, which has been drastically cut since the end of the war in Vietnam, and the Navy units here.

Senior officers contend that the impact of inflation has not cut into combat readiness. "We keep them busy and we keep them ready," said a Marine colonel in the northern training area.

Lowered Morale But they also concede that indirectly, through lowered morale, it hurts. An Air Force general said: "I don't like to have a man work eight or 10 hours a day on the flight line and then tell him to go back and paint his room."

The Marine Corps has started putting men back on kitchen police for 30 days at a time. That means that a month's training has been lost. An Air Force officer commented dryly that "the Air Force doesn't have a specialty for grass cutters, so we have radarsmen and other technicians doing it."

Prices here have risen sharply along with those in the rest of Japan. On a national basis, consumer prices are up 25 per cent over a year ago.

In addition, inflation in Okinawa has been aggravated by large amounts pumped in by the Japanese government and private investors after Okinawa was transferred from American to Japanese control in May, 1972, and by the funds coming in as preparations proceed here for Expo '75, an international oceanographic exhibition.



RUGGED ROAD TO ROMANCE—This is how boy meets girl in the Kirghiz Republic of the Soviet Union. It's called Kyx-Kumal (Catch the Girl) and is played at all the village celebrations. Still, you'd think there would be an easier way...

U.K. Official Assails Demand That Troops Leave Ulster

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Despite rising despair in England over the troubles in Northern Ireland, the British government has no intention of moving to pull British troops out of the province or yielding to demands for setting a date for withdrawal.

In an interview, Mervyn Rees, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, acknowledged that public opinion in England "has had enough" of the sectarian violence in Ulster and the frustrations over finding solutions. But, he added, a withdrawal of the 15,000 troops would lead to a "real civil war" between the Catholic minority and the Protestant majority of the province.

"It is all well to say that, politically, we have to get out and let the people there settle it themselves," Mr. Rees said in his office in the House of Commons. "But when you ask people who call for the pullout about the security situation they have no answer. The point is that if we withdraw then there would be serious trouble, not confined to Northern Ireland—it could well spread to the Irish Republic and even to cities in England and Scotland."

To announce a withdrawal date would be the same as telling Protestants that "it's over to you," and they would then take the law "into their own hands," Mr. Rees added.

The secretary, 53, who has been in charge of British policy in the province since the Labor party returned to power in February, thus sought to stem increasing demands in England for a drastic policy shift that would bring the troops home.

A "Troops Out Movement" has recently been formed to campaign for a withdrawal in view of what the movement's founders call the "systemic failure" of British policy. The campaign's membership includes at least six Labor members of Parliament.

In Northern Ireland, as well as in the rest of Britain, many have come to the conclusion that Britain has run out of ideas and plans nothing more than indefinite direct rule of the area from London. Since 1969, when fighting erupted and British troops moved into Northern Ireland, 229 soldiers have been killed and nearly 1,400 wounded.

Meanwhile, the bombing by members of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army has spread to England with an outbreak of explosions in pubs and clubs.

Mr. Rees said that the stepped-up IRA campaign in England could well spur pleas to pull out the troops. But, he added, it could also serve to harden attitudes among the British and lead to proposals for tougher action in Northern Ireland and tougher penalties for the terrorists.

He seemed confident, however, that the demands for a troop withdrawal could be kept under control.

Egon Wellesz, Composer, Music Historian, Dies

LONDON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Egon Wellesz, 89, a composer and music historian, died at Oxford Saturday.

Mr. Wellesz was an authority on Byzantine music, and his greatest work of scholarship was the editing of a major work on the subject, "Monumenta Musica Byzantina." He was reader in Byzantine music at Oxford University from 1948 to 1954.

A prolific composer, Mr. Wellesz wrote his Seventh Symphony in 1934 while teaching at Oxford and writing extensively.

A native of Vienna, Mr. Wellesz was one of the first pupils of Schoenberg, and all of Wellesz's music showed a balance between the traditional and modern. In one of his creative periods, following World War I, he produced five operas and four ballets within 12 years.

Mr. Wellesz went to Oxford after the Nazi occupation of Austria in 1938.

Dr. George S. Counts

BELEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 11 (AP).—Dr. George S. Counts, who taught education at Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Southern Illinois Universities, died yesterday. A specialist in Soviet education, he wrote 29 books more than 3,000 articles at education.

Ivory Joe Hunter

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11 (AP).—Ivory Joe Hunter, 63, a composer pianist who rose to fame with such hits as "I Almost Lost My Mind" and "Since I Met a Baby," died Friday.

Mr. Hunter wrote more than 2,000 songs, ranging from pop country to blues. His most recent album was entitled "I've Been Country." Among singers who have turned to his music are Elvis Presley, Boone and Sonny James.

Rhodesians Tol Of New Moves to End U.K. Dispute

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 11 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith tonight said that new moves to end the former colony's nine-year dispute with Britain.

In a television address on anniversary of Rhodesia's declaration of independence, Smith said—in an apparent reference to recent statements by South African Prime Minister John Vorster—that attempts negotiating a settlement with African National Congress had been overtaken by "new developments emanating from other countries."

"This means that once there appears to be a possibility of a settlement, and I assure that your government will do its power to achieve this objective," he said.

Mr. Smith added that it was government's definite desire to remove unbecoming and undesirable racial discrimination.

In reference to the guerilla war against his white-minor government, he said, "We now become more professional in destroying terrorism and know as much, if not more, of the world about a terrorist warfare."

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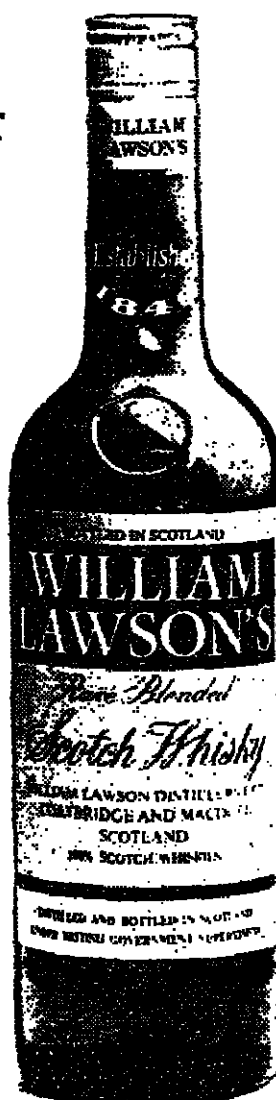
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All of which goes to make William Lawson's a whisky with a unique taste.

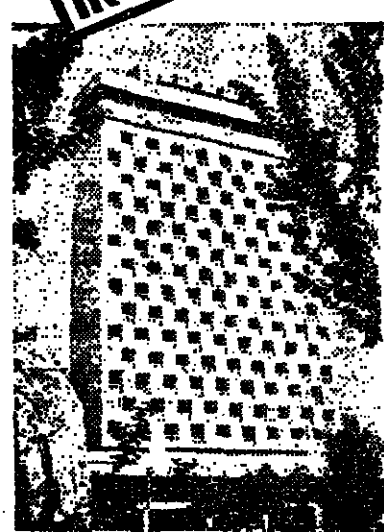
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First Envoys Of Germanys At Paris Rites

'Marseillaise' Slowed
For Armistice Day

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Nov. 11 (NYT).—For the first time, Germany participated today in Armistice Day ceremonies at the tomb of France's unknown soldier, symbol of millions of victims in two world wars.

Ambassadors Siegfried von Braun of West Germany and Ernst Scholz of East Germany were present at the Arc de Triomphe, invited by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. It was the 56th anniversary of the end of World War I.

Mr. von Braun said that his presence symbolized "friendship and the unification of Europe." He added that the meeting of the European Economic Community's foreign ministers in Brussels today, to prepare a summit conference, also reflected "the realities of our times."

Quite Normal

Mr. Scholz, who was a political refugee here and a member of the French Resistance against the Nazis, said it was "quite normal" that he should be at the Armistice Day commemoration.

"This is a homage to the victims of the first world war and, furthermore, the German Democratic Republic belongs to the community of socialist nations," he said.

In another innovation, "La Marseillaise," France's national anthem, was played in a dirge-like, drumless version ordered by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Almost everybody on the spot, except for a few young Frenchmen, preferred the traditional martial rendition.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, in separate ceremonies, placed a bouquet at the statue of Georges Clemenceau, the premier who led France to victory in World War I. The memory of Marshal Philippe Pétain, a hero in that war, later judged a traitor for acting as chief of state of Nazi-occupied France, was also honored today.

In Dernancourt, near Amiens, the only village in the nation with a street that still bears his name, flowers were laid and eulogies spoken at the town's monument to its war dead.

Yugoslav Rail Crash

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Eight persons were slightly injured when the Athens-Munich express crashed into a freight train at a station about 30 kilometers from here early today.



UNDER THE ARC—French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski talking with Lord Mountbatten, 73, during the Armistice Day ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe.

Mail Halt in 4th Week

French Labor Unrest Spurs Spreading Calls for Strikes

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Electricity and gas cuts, reductions in hospital and Social Security services and yet another radio and television stoppage face Frenchmen this week as strike action spreads across the country.

The fresh outburst of industrial action is in addition to the four-week-old postal strike, which still shows no sign of being resolved.

Post office officials say the number of workers on strike has dropped to 38 per cent and it may be this that led union leaders today to call for a hardening of action. But there was no sign of weakening among strikers in the main mail-sorting centers, where there is still almost a total walkout.

The sorters can effectively block all mail services even if every other postal employee returns to work. The mail strike

is cutting deeper each day into the French economy. Many small firms, deprived of orders and payments, are on the brink of bankruptcy.

There will be harassing cuts again tomorrow in rail services, after a three-day truce over the Armistice Day weekend. The heavy cuts will mean long waits for suburban trains and the cancellation of many long-distance trains.

Many state employees will also go on strike tomorrow. This will reduce hospital services and close the offices of the Social Security service, among others.

On Wednesday there will be no newspapers because of a printing workers' strike and on the same day television and radio workers, including journalists, are due to start another two-day stoppage to protest layoffs planned when the national broadcasting service (ORTF) is reorganized.

Reward Set In Murder of Berlin Judge

Death Seen Linked to
Baader-Meinhof Gang

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The West German government offered a 50,000-mark (\$30,000) reward today for information concerning a gang of gunmen who killed West Berlin's chief justice last night and threatened "assassinations" in six other cities.

West German Interior Minister Werner Maibohm, in offering the reward, described the slaying as a "cowardly murder."

An anonymous caller telephoned the West German news agency DPA and said the "Red Army Faction Successor Organization" had shot to death Chief Justice Guenter von Drenkmann and planned further "assassinations" in six West German cities.

Police said there was little doubt that Justice von Drenkmann's murder was linked to the case of Zolger Meins, 33, an imprisoned Baader-Meinhof gang suspect who died Saturday while on a hunger strike.

Murder Trial Awaited

Police arrested Mrs. Ulrike Meinhof and the gang's co-leader, Andreas Baader, in 1972. They are awaiting trial for attempted murder, bombing and similar charges.

The aim of her gang, which Mrs. Meinhof called the Red Army Faction, was to overthrow the establishment, she said.

In September, Mrs. Meinhof called on her followers in prisons to go on hunger strikes until the authorities recognized them as "political prisoners" instead of common criminals, thus enabling special treatment. A recent survey showed that up to 30 imprisoned supporters of the gang were on hunger strikes.

In the murder of Justice von Drenkmann, police said five men, one holding a bunch of red carnations, went to his home late yesterday and told him through an intercom system that they were bringing flowers for his 64th birthday—celebrated a day earlier.

The justice opened the door and the men burst in, police said. One of the men shouted abuse and it appeared that they wanted to kidnap Justice von Drenkmann, police said. But a scuffle broke out and shots were fired. The men fled to two waiting autos.

West Berlin Demonstration

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP).—Police using tear gas tonight cleared West Berlin's main boulevard, the Kurfürstendamm, of youthful demonstrators urging support for the Baader-Meinhof gang members in jail.

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A JUST PEACE FOR THE PALESTINIANS

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

For the first time in decades, a just peace in the Middle East seems a possibility. In the current efforts to achieve a settlement of the conflict your government is playing a central role.

There is a serious danger, however, that the search for peace will fail if the rights and needs of all the peoples of the area are not fully considered.

It is our conviction that there is no real contradiction between the interests of the Palestinian and the American peoples. For this reason, and because of our belief in the American people's sense of justice, their understanding of their own interests and their ability to influence their government, we are addressing this letter to you on behalf of the Palestinian people.

Who are the Palestinians and what do they want?

They are a people of over three million, for whom Palestine has been a home for centuries, proud of their deeply-rooted culture and their identity. Over 65,000 Palestinians are university graduates and they have one of the highest literacy rates in the Third World. This they have achieved despite their dispossession and dispersion, as a result of the creation of the State of Israel in 1948. Currently, half of them live in Palestine under Israeli rule and the rest in exile outside it.

Today, twenty-six years after their expulsion, the Palestinians are still denied the right to return to their homeland, and over a million of them inhabit refugee camps in Gaza, the West Bank, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Those Palestinians who have remained in Israel have seen their property expropriated and are treated as second-class citizens in their own land. It is the children of the Palestinians driven from their homes in 1947-48 and 1967 and of those who remain under Israeli occupation who are today fighting for their right to return to Palestine, a right recognized over the past twenty-five years by successive U.N. resolutions and repeatedly endorsed by your own government.

Their aim is that Palestine should become a state which is neither exclusively Arab nor exclusively Jewish, in which there is no discrimination on grounds of race or religion, and which will exemplify the ideals of secular democracy for both Palestinian Arab and Israeli Jew.

How does this concern the American people? The injustice done to the Palestinian people is at the root of the conflict in the Middle East. The responsibility of your government in this regard is threefold. The United States was the principal sponsor of the creation of Israel in 1948. It has been its unwavering champion ever since. Concurrently, its pledged word through the U.N. to do justice to the Palestinians has not been matched with deeds. Hence your moral responsibility as the source of authority of your elected government.

At stake is the very principle of self-determination on which your country's independence is historically based. For nearly two hundred years, the example of America's struggles against colonialism and slavery, and her ideals of democracy and personal freedom have inspired oppressed peoples the world over. The writings of men like Tom Paine and Thomas Jefferson, and the actions of courageous leaders like Abraham Lincoln have served as models for revolutionary leaders in Africa, Asia and Latin America. And as recently as World War II, the United States was a leader in the fight against fascism and in defense of the freedom of the world's peoples.

However, the fulfillment of the ideals for which America stands is not all that is at issue. Your interests are also at stake.

It is not in your interest to alienate millions of Arabs, Muslims and Afro-Asians over the question of Palestine.

It is not in your interest to continue to expend billions of dollars in perpetuation of Zionist dreams of empire.

It is not in your interest to re-activate the energy crisis.

It is not in your interest to be dragged into direct military involvement in the Middle East which carries the constant risk of direct confrontation with the U.S.S.R.

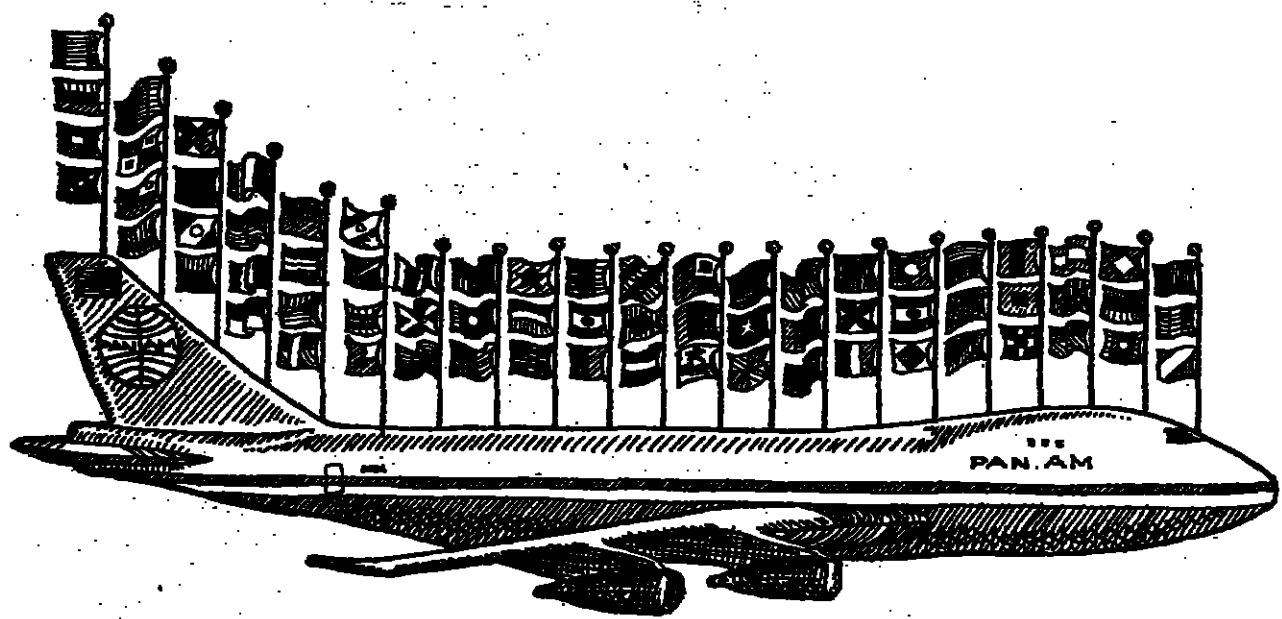
Those who claim that the United States must support Israel unconditionally are in fact preventing a just settlement in the Middle East. Such a settlement can only come about with the realization that the continued banishment of the Palestinian people from their homeland is detrimental to the United States, to the Israeli people themselves, and to the cause of world peace.

By undoing the wrong they originally did to the Palestinians, the Israeli Jews will be able to live in peace and achieve security.

There is no other way.

RASHA KHALIDY, LAILA BAROODAY, CO-CHAIRMEN

THE LEBANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION ON PALESTINE - P.O. BOX 11,7037 - BEIRUT, LEBANON.



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The Politics of Inflation

Rocks were thrown in the streets of Israeli cities, and men battled the police. It was, as violence in the Holy Land is usually measured, only a minor manifestation. Yet it pitted Israeli against Israeli, and the enemy was not the Arab, but skyrocketing prices and the stern measures being taken by the government to control them. And, in its way, it was an example of the politics of inflation, a kind of politics which is afflicting so many nations today.

Inflation has been a serious problem for many months now, in virtually every country. It has often been an election issue, in lands that take their elections seriously. But almost nowhere, even in those countries, has there been a clear mandate for any concrete program to bring prices into some kind of stability. So into the political vacuum, forms of direct action are moving.

The forms vary widely: so does the degree of vacuum in which they operate. In Israel, the government was composed largely upon issues stemming from the Yom Kippur war—excluding that most urgent one, inflation. But it has taken stringent actions, including a devaluation of the Israeli pound, restrictions on imports and food price increases. The demonstrations were against those actions. In France, President Giscard d'Estaing won a decisive victory at the polls—but not for any specifically anti-inflationary program. He has instituted one

which evoked admiration abroad. The unions, however, are striking in what seems almost like a replay of the events of May, 1968, in slower tempo.

The Labor government won its victory in Britain with a plan to combat inflation—largely based on balancing off a "social contract" with the unions to keep down wage increases against nationalization and heavy taxes on wealth. But Labor's parliamentary majority for such sweeping change is very slight, and tensions in Britain keep pace with price rises.

In the United States, the only significant anti-inflationary program on record is the mild one put forward by President Ford. Democrats argue that this was rejected by their victory last week—but as yet they have no substitute, and little prospect of producing one through the normal congressional process. And in the meanwhile, the coal miners, with all the additional clout that their product has won through the energy crisis, are working out their own answer to their own problems in negotiations backed by the threat of a devastating strike.

Fighting inflation is never politically popular. But it is becoming more and more apparent that unless political answers are found to the problem, political answers—the strike, the riot—will increase. And the social strains created thereby are never conducive to wise, long-range solutions that enable a government to fit a national economy into a global situation.

Journey Into the Unknown

Henry Kissinger's latest odyssey carried him through regions he had visited before, to deal with problems that, in essence, were familiar to him—and to most of his predecessors in the State Department. Yet, so swift are the surface changes of this automated world that in a very real sense it was a journey into the unknown. And while he returned with words of hope—outward optimism is a necessary attribute of most diplomacy—whatever concrete progress Mr. Kissinger made will also be unknown for some time to come.

The secretary of state touched down in 17 countries in 18 days—no small feat in itself. Some were simply refueling points, either for his plane or for his policy, or calls to extend courtesies to those who might have been annoyed by his more substantial discussions elsewhere. There was a dramatic interpolation into his schedule, followed by its even more dramatic cancellation, when the Turks decided that their internal politics would not allow them to take up the Cyprus question.

And, of course, there was the perennial Middle Eastern dilemma, sharpened by the new prominence accorded the Palestinian issue. This thorny tangle of oil and religion, of ancient history and modern power politics, of territorial claims and conflicting human rights, doubtless occupied much of Mr. Kissinger's attention, whether in Moscow or Tunis, or most of the way stops in between.

Mr. Kissinger did say, on his return, that he believed an "impasse had been averted" in the Middle East. Given what the world

knows of the intentions of most of the parties to the contest there, this would be a major accomplishment. For the Arabs are backing the Palestine Liberation Organization; the movement has set no bounds to its claims on all of the territory once known as Palestine, and the Israelis refuse to negotiate with the PLO. The Soviet Union still wants to throw the whole mess into the hopper at Geneva, while the American position is that as much progress on details as possible should be made before such a massive confrontation. It is not, on its face, a happy situation.

Yet Mr. Kissinger has won personal audiences, and personal respect from most of the contending parties. In the United States and elsewhere his individual brand of diplomacy has attracted criticism and calls for a greater institutionalization of policy which will not require the President's chief agent in foreign affairs to spread himself so thin. Obviously, for the long haul, this will be essential. There can be no indispensable men in such positions—life is short but the art of shaping and conducting policy is (or should be) long.

In the present circumstances, however, there is much to be said for Mr. Kissinger's techniques, for capitalizing, to the utmost extent possible, upon his talents and his mystique. He may not be able to achieve major miracles of statecraft, but if he can keep that craft afloat in the turmoil of complex emotions that seems to rule so many capitals today, the accomplishment will be one in which Americans can take pride, and for which the world can be grateful.

Arms for Sale: Western Europe

West Europe's interest in tightening Atlantic ties is about to be tested in a most concrete and far-reaching way. Will the allies—at first Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands, and later others—buy American or French combat jets to replace their aging American F-104s? The economic stakes are huge: many hundreds of planes, thousands of jobs, billions of dollars. The political stakes are scarcely less significant. Purchase of the Dassault F-1M-53 Mirage would signify a rallying of Europe around France and around the French policy of a Europe standing apart from the United States. Purchase of either the General Dynamics F-16 or the Northrop F-17, which are having their own vigorous competition for large sales to the Pentagon, would mean a European decision to increase dependence upon the United States.

Which plane is the better militarily does not seem to trouble many people, though a former French Air Force chief of staff did scandalize his government the other day by saying that the two American aircraft are "unquestionably superior" to the Mirage. Economic arguments seem to have taken on much more prominence. General Dynamics and Northrop have both offered to license some production in Europe—that is, to provide jobs as well as planes—if either product is chosen. (A fourth competitor, Sweden, whose neutrality alone keeps it out of the running in NATO arms sales, had offered to build auto plants for its plane's buyers.) In this intense struggle of rival

military-industrial complexes, cabinet ministers on both sides of the Atlantic have become hucksters.

The political issue remains paramount. The United States, not so discreetly waving the American strategic umbrella, advises Europeans that selection of an American plane would not only enhance NATO military capability but "would be favorably received by the U.S. Congress as a demonstration of [the allies'] willingness to undertake burden sharing." This is no small consideration in a period of international jitters alternating with visions of an enduring "détente." Either way, there is a danger of diminishing American interest in a continuing involvement in Europe's defense. The French, who are in the ambiguous position of wishing to equip others for a military organization that they themselves have spurned, respond that Europe must "count on itself to organize itself." In a period of economic uncertainty, when the cooperation of the members of the Common Market is under heavy strain, this is also no small consideration. It may never have been harder to be a European in the modern sense of the word.

We would add only that Europe is exactly the right place for the United States to be peddling arms. The Europeans are old—and reasonably reliable—friends and their purchases serve both Atlantic solidarity and East-West stability. None of the reservations we have about selling arms in the Persian Gulf apply in Europe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 12, 1899

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The annual report of the second assistant postmaster general says that the Postal Department has invited proposals for carrying the mail by automobile between the main post office in Chicago and two postal stations in the business district. If results prove favorable in this test and several others around the country, then it could very well be that automobiles will be used in the postal service.

Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1924

NEW YORK.—The extreme advocates of legal restriction of the use of alcoholic beverages are hardly justified in their emulation over the results of the congressional elections. Prohibition was not a compelling issue. It was largely in the thoughts of the voter, no doubt, but there were other questions that certainly counted more than more urgently for the time being; the law itself was definitely not in question.



"So Much for the Preliminaries. Your First Real Match Will Be—"

Nature, America and the World

By Anthony Lewis

BIGFORK, Mont.—Snow was falling on the mountains of northwestern Montana, and the wind made whitecaps on Flathead Lake. In the Lake Café in Bigfork just before sunrise there was a big grizzled man in a wool shirt talking about nature and America and the world.

"We're just going to sell ourselves out of the timber business," he said. "The Forest Service wasn't satisfied with logging small and steady, sustained yield. They wanted to pour it through. So they widened the bands on the saws, and they went in for clear-cutting. It's easier when you send a bulldozer in and just clear a 40-acre piece."

"When they're through, they pile up the small stuff, the brush, the humus and burn it. There's enough wasted on 40 acres to keep everyone in Bigfork going for a year."

"During the Depression a man paid me a dollar a day to saw wood on his land. He left the saw for me hanging in a white pine. It was about the only money I could make then, and I told myself that I would own some of that land myself some day. I've got 500 acres now, but I feel like I've got only a temporary lease."

The Only Native

His name was Jack Whitney. He'd worked with wood all his life, he said, saving and making cabinets and now frames for the painters who have started to settle here. Bigfork has one hotel, two cafés and two galleries. Jack Whitney was born here—"just about the only native you'll see."

He looked at a newspaper headline from the World Food Conference in Rome. "Here's this great big fat happy United States," he said, "and we've got 13 million people going to bed hungry. I heard that on television. And then there's India, and Bangladesh, and Africa. You know where we're heading? For a war between the haves and have-nots."

"You can say it all in one word: greed. Just think about the acreage we put into cattle and feed for them. Beef is an exotic food. We ought to be growing things for people to eat on these acres."

"Now I'm not typical. I'm a radical, and I do know nature."

I can go out on a bare hillside and live—make my own tools. Still I think most people know these things someone inside them, only they hide it."

There is an old strain of radicalism in Montana, going back to the Wobblies, that has fought domination by "The Company"—meaning Anaconda or sometimes Montana Power. There is also a strong conservative tradition, and nowadays a John Birch element. For the moment liberals dominate politics. The Democrats won so big last week, taking the legislature and both congressional seats, that someone cracked: "The Company" died on Tuesday."

The issues are changing. It is not the rights of labor that arouse passion now but the future of the land. There is coal under the surface of the Montana plains, and increasing pressure to strip the land away to get at it.

The population is changing, too. They come to Montana from all over the country, looking for more space and more independence and more feeling of nature. The Flathead Inn's owner and cook have just moved from Iowa, the waitress from Tennessee. Up the road in the Pine Cone Kitchen, a young man from Pennsylvania plays the guitar and sings:

"Your flag don't won't get you Dato heaven any more. It's already overcrowded. From the dirty little war."

The flavor of life is still distinctive in Montana. Going through the airport security in Missoula, one man did not want to unwrap the elk's feet he was carrying; several had to take off their belts because the big buckles made the metal detectors hum. Montana bumper-sticker: "I'm not a cowboy, I just found the hat."

But geographical remoteness is no longer an assurance of escape. Jack Whitney is not the only person in Montana who thinks about his relation to the world's problems of food and resources. One copy of the Missoulian newspaper, The Missoulian, carries two long articles on the food problem, one on the dangers of superintendents, one on the limits to growth.

Even the visitor sees reminders of the problems: The new green of winter wheat alternating with strips of pale golden stubble on

the endless plains east of the Rockies, the feed lots empty now because of low prices for cattle and high prices for grain.

Seeing this part of the country, one feels also a sense of connection with America's past. It is easy to imagine how it must have looked to Lewis and Clark 170 years ago. Even now there are so few people—only 600,000 in the whole enormous state—that the spirit of community survives. People know each other. Of course, there are highway strips and plastic motels, too, but for a moment one glimpses Thomas Jefferson's vision of a nation of small farmers and tradesmen—of democracy based on the land.

The best thing the PLO could do in turn to evoke this kind of positive Israeli response to Palestinian nationalism would be to demonstrate an understanding of the Israeli's anxieties about their survival—hardly an unfair exchange. Rewriting the PLO charter would be one step, lessening terrorist activities. Israel, to be sure, is having trouble swallowing the fact that for the first time in its history there may be a Palestinian "partner" with which to draw up a settlement. A lot of Israelis had

which hints at Peking's acceptance of the Soviet offer of a nonaggression treaty, thus does not come out of the blue. The analysts who last year refused to catch any hint of a switch in the early signals cannot easily switch tracks now. But higher officials who nourish Henry Kissinger's view that a reconciliation is unlikely are taking upon themselves a major political responsibility, as did the officials who told the West's leaders in the late 1960s that there was no such thing as a Sino-Soviet conflict.

Just how far official blindness can go is shown by the response which the assistant secretary of state, Walter Robertson, made in 1969 to a series of articles which argued that Russia and China were locked in a secret struggle. Peking, he insisted, "works closely with Moscow." It was wishful thinking, he maintained, to forecast that they would allow any differences between them to outweigh "the dominant practical military, political and economic advantages they derive through continued close cooperation."

The articles, which had argued that "friction between Moscow and Peking is just beginning, but it may yet become the most significant development in the long cold war that lies ahead," were based on much the same kind of evidence as the material which led me to write, more than a year ago, that signs of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation were not becoming apparent. The fact that I was right in 1969 does not necessarily make me right now. But the fact that most government

analysts and officials were then then should serve as a reminder that they do not have a monopoly of wisdom, and that they can be as wrong now as they were then.

Factor in Détente

At that time officialdom refused to accept the evidence because it did not fit in with its preconceived notion of the Communist monolith. Mr. Kissinger's associates, who have used Sino-Soviet conflict to play Moscow and Peking against each other, so that it became a factor in the structure of détente may now be affected by new prejudices of their own.

The Sino-Soviet conflict has Kissinger to get President Nixon to Peking, and it helped him get from the Kremlin some of the concessions on SALT which Mr. Nixon's Moscow summit such spectacular 1972 pre-election success. The Sino-Soviet conflict certainly helped him to maneuver both sides into forcing Hand, negotiate for a peace agreement. Without such negotiations détente among the great powers would have been impossible.

Kissinger publicly rejects very notion that he could Russia and China off against each other, but he can hardly deny that the United States derived great profit from it. His diplomacy suggests that he and his associates are to derive no less advantage if it in the future. Could they be blinded to the emerging reality by wishful thinking, their predecessors were?

Practical Politics

More recently, however, Peking's preoccupation with a sudden Soviet attack on China has greatly diminished. Chinese leaders have instead taken to telling foreign visitors that the Soviet Union was not going to make war on China in the near future. This could only mean that those who last year coined the slogan and the "friend to the East" had since prevailed in the Peking struggle, and that the prospect of reconciliation implied in the slogan a year ago had now become a matter of practical politics.

The latest Chinese message of greetings to Moscow on the October Revolution anniversary, October Revolution anniversary,

Time to Talk

Israel and the PLO

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization need to get together to discuss the terms on which they could recognize each other. A cooling-off period after the PLO's imminent appearance at the United Nations will be necessary, and then some further time for feeling out, but if a fifth Arab-Israeli war is to be avoided, this may be the only way.

Yitzhak Rabin, Premier of Israel, insists that his country won't deal with "terrorists" who are openly dedicated to the destruction of Israel. The real issue is not whether Israel will negotiate with Palestinian terrorists—of course it won't, and it should not be expected to, and "terrorists" aren't interested in negotiating, anyway.

The real issue is whether Israel will negotiate with a Palestinian political leadership which in turn is prepared to negotiate with Israel.

Progress

Here one must take in the emerging evidence that the Palestinians are prepared to deal with Israel. The "radical" Palestinian groups split off from the PLO in September in protest against its collaboration in "the Geneva plot," that "plot" being the collective Arab decision to recognize Israel, though not to deal normally with Israel. At the recent Arab summit at Rabat, the PLO agreed to go to Geneva when the Middle East settlement conference resumes. In terms of where the PLO began, this is real progress.

At the same time, for anyone concerned with the welfare of Israel, this is not enough. As long as the PLO formally endorses the dismantling of the Israeli state and as long as it condones terror, there can be no Israeli-Palestinian settlement. The best thing Israel could do to help ensure that the PLO does move in an "Israeli" direction, however, is to acknowledge the positive steps the PLO already has taken and thereby to demonstrate to the "moderate" PLO leaders now in command that there is something for them at the end of the political road.

Anxieties

The best thing the PLO could do in turn to evoke this kind of positive Israeli response to Palestinian nationalism would be to demonstrate an understanding of the Israeli's anxieties about their survival—hardly an unfair exchange. Rewriting the PLO charter would be one step, lessening terrorist activities. Israel, to be sure, is having trouble swallowing the fact that for the first time in its history there may be a Palestinian "partner" with which to draw up a settlement. A lot of Israelis had

hoped to postpone this issue indefinitely, or at least until Egypt if not also Syria had been dealt with. Some still believe that tame Palestinians in Jordan or the West Bank can be located. Others think Israel has the wherewithal to endure one or two more wars over the next decade, after which the oil crisis—which is the source of the immense pressure on Israel now—will be over.

Most of Palestinian terror and blood-curdling Arab talk strengthen this Israeli inclination to grid for battle. So do cold Western words and deeds indicating to Israelis that to the West oil is more important than whether they live or die—this is how they tend to see it.

But one must try to peer beneath the surface of Israeli society. Golda Meir, Russian-born immigrant who challenged the very existence of Palestine, is retired. Moshe Dayan, symbol of Israeli steel, and Abba Eban, the diplomat without a political base, are on the outside. The Israeli people's choice, Rabin, is a native-born soldier-turned-diplomat-turned-politician, the best possible man for his fantastically difficult job. He could yet find a way, his own way, to the PLO.

Arafat, though in appearance he matches the Western stereotype of the least savory kind of Arab, in performance has proven himself a formidable politician. He has seen the PLO through bad days and good days. He has kept his feet in the swirl of Arab politics. He has accepted the risk of being outflanked on his left. Those who want the Palestinians' political aspect, rather than their gangster aspect strengthened should hope he fares well.

Where to Start

"Had I been a professor at the secretariat of state," Henry Kissinger is said to have remarked a few months ago, "I would have said that in order to attain peace in the Middle East, it is imperative to start with the Palestinians."

Well and good. But it should not be Kissinger who "starts" with the Palestinians. It should be the Israelis. This is one it should not make. There are plenty of places and ways for Israelis and Palestinians to see each other out. They can do it if they want to.

The proper American role to encourage Israelis to take it risk. This can best be done by threatening to abandon the—such threats only serve to frighten and stiffen—but by ensuring them of firm American support in a settlement. Respects able Palestinians, the only Israel ought to consider deals with, should want it no other way.

Interpreting Sino-Soviet Signals

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The blind spot which causes so many officials, in Washington as well as in other capitals, to deny the significance of the warmer climate between Moscow and Peking could cause them to miss a truly historic turn of events. The reconciliation between Russia and China which is now taking shape could be as important for the world as the Sino-Soviet conflict was when it finally emerged in the open in the early 1960s, after simmering under the surface for several years.

The halting steps toward some sort of reconciliation became clearly visible when Peking began to play down the danger of war with Russia more than a year ago. The new Peking slogan proclaimed that Russia was making only "a feint to the East" while threatening the West—but it was accompanied, somewhat inconsistently, by the old accusations that Moscow was in the process of attacking China. Most Western analysts chose to regard Peking's talk of an attack as significant, and to dismiss the new theme as mere propaganda.

But it was propaganda with a difference. Peking was giving Moscow a choice. The Kremlin could respond to the new slogan, or ignore it. Moscow sent back a number of positive signals, but these were overlaid by the menacing noises generated by the continuing Peking power struggle. The reconciliation with Russia is obviously a major issue in the power struggle, and the anti-Soviet noises made by the hard-line faction in the Chinese leadership were wrongly regarded in the West as a rejection of Soviet overtures by Peking.

Practical Politics

More recently, however, Peking's preoccupation with a sudden Soviet attack on China has greatly diminished. Chinese leaders have instead taken to telling foreign visitors that the Soviet Union was not going to make war on China in the near future. This could only mean that those who last year coined the slogan and the "friend to the East" had since prevailed in the Peking struggle, and that the prospect of reconciliation implied in the slogan a year ago had now become a matter of practical politics.

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Panovs' Debut in Israel Stirs Audience Emotion

By Naomi Barry

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (IHT).—Valery and Galina Panov made their first stage appearance in more than two and a half years last night, and by the end of the evening they had an emotional audience of 3,000 clapping in response to the music of the "Harlequinade" that ended the program.

The Panovs, allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union five months ago, made their Israeli debut in Mann Auditorium in extraordinary conditions. The wide stage with little depth was shared with the Israel Philharmonic, which provided a distracting background. There was no atmospheric lighting and no corps de ballet. Alone on a bare stage, the Panovs were expected to create magic.

Anticipation was high, since Panov, before his dismissal from Leningrad's Kirov Ballet in 1972, was regarded as the world's foremost male character dancer. However, for his last two years in Leningrad he had been deprived of practice facilities except for his small, low-ceilinged apartment.

Last night's program opened with the grand pas de deux from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker," with Panov in blond wig, providing support for his wife, a former ballerina with the Kirov. "The Lady and the Hootigan," with music by Shostakovich, had Panov bounding across stage in acrobatic abandon in the role of a street tough streaked with romanticism. It is a swagging part, which pleases easily, and he exuded animal power.

In "Petrushka," one of his most important roles, his own history seemed to underlie the tragedy of the sawdust puppet. In "Harlequinade," in Panov's choreography based on Fokine, the virtuosity of the Panovs made the audience forget the harsh stage.

The Panovs are scheduled to make their Western Hemisphere debut in Philadelphia next month at a benefit for Soviet Jewry.



Associated Press.

Chamber Ensembles in Unexpected Places

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 11 (IHT).—The congenial and convenient formula of the concert that begins at 6:30 p.m. and runs for an hour or so without intermission has demonstrated its popularity here in the last few seasons, with the result that this season is being enriched by two highly attractive chamber-music series in unexpected precincts.

The idea is appealing in several ways. For one thing, there is a vast and often little-known repertory that can only be played by small, ad hoc ensembles. The hour and the repertory tend to attract a musical and informal audience, rather than a social one. The whole atmosphere is one of delight in music-making among friends—involving, as it does in many cases, an outlet for musicians who toll in the relative anonymity of an opera house pit or the ranks of an orchestra.

Last week, an organization calling itself Musique et Musiciens launched a series of Tuesday concerts in the Salle Bleue of the mammoth Palais des Congrès—which has 700 comfortable seats (more than half-filled for the first concert) and warm acoustics. Handy, too, since a number of the musicians involved are members of the Orchestre de Paris, which frequently has Tuesday night concerts in the big hall only an elevator ride away.

The prime movers of Musique et Musiciens seem to be a pair of flutists, Jean-Pierre Rampal and Michel Debost, who appropriately launched the new series by chasing each other with impeccable virtuosity and beautifully matched tone through a Haydn

trio for two flutes and cello (Paul Souffil).

The program was completed by Brahms's Trio for piano, clarinet and cello, strongly played by Claude Lavois, Jacques Di Donato and Alain Meunier, then Mozart's Serenade in E flat for winds, with oboist Maurice Bourgue and seven of his Orchestre de Paris colleagues ending proceedings on an alert and cheerful note.

At the Opera

The Paris Opéra is not precisely the first place that a chamber-music lover would turn to. But Rolf Liebermann has been leaving

no stone unturned to reach a broader public for Garnier's pompous palace, nor has he missed any opportunity to promote the reputation of the musicians on the house payroll.

As it happens, the Paris musical scene includes a number of ensembles made up of performers in the Opéra's orchestra. So, on six Sundays during the season, one or another of these groups is occupying a platform built over the orchestra pit to perform chamber music. Last night, the second in the series offered the Octet de Paris in a program that comprised the Schubert

Octet, which alone is the raison d'être for the existence of such an ensemble, and Janis Xenakis's "Anaktoria," which reversed the order of things by having been written for this ensemble five years ago.

The orchestra level was filled for this concert, with some overflow into the first level of boxes, a substantial turnout (about 600) yet an intimate atmosphere. A number of people lingered afterward, necks craned, suggesting that the 10-franc admission makes these concerts the cheapest way to get a good look at Chagall's ceiling.

N. Y. Entertainment: Perelman Play Revived

Films

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (IHT).—This is how the New York Times critic rate new films and stage productions.

Plays

"The Beauty Part," by S.J. Perelman, is being revived by the American Place Theater, just 12 years after its first performance. Perhaps this revival is a little premature, for, says Clive Barnes, "This mixture of philistinism, cynicism and vulgar name-dropping... seems old and tired." The story concerns a hero who leaves his rich father and stalks through the world of culture, eventually concluding that money is the best thing in life. There are a few promising vaudeville-style situations concerning characters with catchy names, (Rob Roy Fruhwelt, for example), but the spectator soon rejects them as shallow caricatures. One must remember, however, that when Perelman's lines are blessed with the delivery of a master comedian, they are immensely effective. Bert Lahr is a case in point, and Groucho Marx also transformed lines not particularly funny in themselves but, as Barnes remarks, "hilarious when strained through a musical, a cigar and a wickedly offensive leer." Unfortunately for Perelman, neither of these two master comics are available for "The Beauty Part." Joseph Egan in the leading male role finds the strain of following in Lahr's footsteps too much for him, and indeed the whole production leaves a good deal to be desired. This is unfortunate, for despite the comparative failure of this production, the policy of the American Place Theater in offering an occasional revival is to be commended, Barnes says.

"The Adventures of Scapino!"

A Young Vic production devised by Frank Dunlop and Jim Dale, has ended up on Broadway in the Ambassador Theater after having been previously produced in a variety of locations. However, the production on a conventional stage in no way detracts from the success of the piece, which, says Barnes, "is one of the funniest and certainly the most original show in town." Jim Dale and his largely American cast make the production a huge success in "a lovely performance that gets even better with familiarity," where "the exuberant Dale continues to run over the seats like a berserk mountain goat, and addresses the audience with unabashed cockiness." Barnes, obviously taken with the show, says, "If you haven't yet seen it, take your chance now, and while you are taking your chance, take the kids."

"Mourning Pictures" by Honor Moore is about the last days of a 50-year-old woman who has cancer. Her death is seen through the eyes of her eldest daughter, Maggie, a 27-year-old poet. Clive Barnes presumes the play is autobiographical "particularly as it has been written from such a painfully individual viewpoint... I am not convinced that this very personal memorial should have been opened to the public." The critic goes on to say that the playwright must transform death, "must do more than document the charts of feeling. He must illuminate them, explain and comment. To fail to do this is to present the truth with self-pity, and finally that is what this play does." One of the play's merits is that, the family seems "awfully nice," Kay Carney directed the production, which is at the Lyceum.

"The Little Prince" based on the late Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's fable, is a very exasperating experience, says Vincent Canby. "It's the kind of movie that refers to adults as grown-ups to show us where it means its sympathies to be. Yet it's too abstract and sophisticated to be of interest to most children, and too simple-mindedly mystic and smug to charm even the most indulgent adult. You don't have to be W.C. Fields to want to swat it."

It was directed by Stanley Donen, who has been responsible for some of the most impressive film musicals ever produced, including "Singin' in the Rain," as Canby points out. The critic finds it virtually impossible that anyone could make a satisfactory movie out of the tiny Saint-Exupéry book, "a fable about a pilot who crash-lands in the Sahara where, while he repairs his plane, he is befriended by a small extraterrestrial boy who happens to be on a sight-seeing tour of the universe." The critic discusses the boy's experiences at some length, and nothing much happens. The film, which only lasts 88 minutes, seems at least five times as long. "When Richard Eiley, who plays the pilot, races across the Sahara singing (in very good voice) a new Lerner-Loewe love song, Donen photographs him from what seems to have been a swooping helicopter," Canby says. "The song will sound great in the sound-track album, but the actor, seen alternately in long shots and close-ups, appears to have lost his mind." In another scene, Bob Fosse, dressed as the poisonous snake who takes the Little Prince home, looks more like "a 19th-century Chicago pimp."

On the Arts Agenda: Nureyev and Carlson in Paris Premiere of 'Tristan'

André Previn, principal conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra, will make his first appearance with the Orchestre de Paris Nov. 12 at the Palais des Congrès in a program that includes: Walton's overture to "Scapino" and Rachmaninov's Symphony No. 2, and with the American pianist Horacio Gutierrez as soloist in Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1. The program will be repeated Nov. 13 in the same hall, Nov. 14 in the Salle Pleyel, and Nov. 15 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

"Tristan" a new ballet with choreography by Glen Tetley to score by Hans Werner Henze, which recently had its first performance by the London Symphony Orchestra, will have its

premiere Nov. 13 at the Paris Opéra with Carolyn Carlson and Rudolf Nureyev in principal roles. Marius Constant will conduct, Madine Baylis is the designer, and John B. Read in charge of lighting for the production. On the same program, Michael Denard will dance the title role in the Balanchine/Stravinsky "Apollo" and Nureyev and Noëlla Pontis will take over the two roles of Robbins' "Afternoon of a Faun." Subsequent performances of this program are scheduled for Nov. 16, 22, 23 and 29.

John Osborne and Anthony Creighton's "An Epitaph for George Dillon" will be presented by the English Comedy Club of Brussels daily Nov. 13 through 16

at the Théâtre de la Bourse (Bourse/Schouburg).

An exhibition on John Milton, to mark the centenary of the poet's death on Nov. 8, 1674, was opened Nov. 8 in the King's Library of the British Museum in London, where it will run to Jan. 19, 1975. It includes the earliest editions of "Paradise Lost," along with selected later editions and illustrations by William Blake and others.

"Les Intermittences du Cœur," a new dance spectacle by Roland Petit, based on Proust's "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu" will be given by Petit's Ballets de Marseille from Nov. 14 to 24 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

Elysées, under the auspices of the Festival d'Automne. Performances will be nightly except Nov. 20, with matinees scheduled in addition for Sundays. The work will be repeated Dec. 5 to 9 at the Marseilles Opéra.

The pianist Jeanne-Marie Darné and the Via Nova Quartet will appear on the 6:30 p.m. program at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris from Nov. 19 through 23 with a program devoted to the works of Gabriel Fauré, who died 50 years ago.

A new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" opened at the Zurich Opera Nov. 9. Federik Mirdita staged the work with sets by Rudolf Rischer and costumes by Barbara Treskaš.

Matthias Aeschbacher is conducting. Performances are scheduled for Nov. 14, 17, 20, 22 and 27.

The Frankfurt Ballet will present its first new program of the season Nov. 23 at the Frankfurt Opera, including three works to music by Arnold Schoenberg. They are Alfonso Cata's "Ballet Schoenberg," set to the composer's orchestrations of Bach's "Brandenburgs" and Fugue (St. Anne) and Brahms's Piano Quartet (Opus 25); the same choreographer's "Verklärte Nacht," previously staged in Geneva, and a choreography by John Butler to the Five Pieces for Orchestra (Opus 16). Klaus Peter Seibel will conduct and sets and costumes will be by Ekkehard Gröbler.

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Concomitantly, the Munich-based German Investment Banker Hans Thiele, who is also a member of the German Finance Association, has been named to the position of chairman of the German Investment Trust. Dr. Thiele is a former manager of National Credit Association of DM 4,000 million and of the DM 20,000 million Dresdner Bank AG. Thiele is also a former trustee of the German Investment Trust. Thiele has been chairman of the German Investment Trust since 1988.

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مركز امن الاطفال

[illegible]

Geneva-based American, 38, with sales management and entrepreneurial skills seeks employment. Knows European financial groups and oil-related companies. Could set up and manage Geneva-based operation.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

In NFL Action

Bengals Win, Tighten Race

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Ken Anderson set National Football League records for consecutive passing completions and highest passing efficiency yesterday and added a 30-yard field goal for the Bengals.

Pittsburgh scored on a one-yard run by Preston Pearson in the fourth quarter and a 24-yard field goal by Ray Guy in the last play of the game.

Raiders 25, Colts 13.

At Oakland, quarterback Ken Stabler hit wide receiver Cliff Branch with a touchdown pass of 38 and a 15-yard pass to Marvin Hubbard made two other scores as the Raiders crushed Detroit, 28-12.

Stabler hit Branch in the end zone with a 15-yard pass in the second period and a 35-yard scoring pass to the AFC's leading receiver in the third period. The catches were Branch's seventh and eighth of the season.

Stabler, who mixed Hubbard's bruising running with a 10-point passing game, hit on 20 of 24 at-

tempts for 248 yards before he was relieved by backup quarterback Larry Lawrence in the last period.

Rams 21, Falcons 0.

At Los Angeles, James Harris hit Harold Jackson on touchdown passes covering 40 and 25 yards as the Rams blanked Atlanta, 21-0, and secured its hold on the lead in the NFC Western Division with a 7-2 record.

Tony Baker scored the other Los Angeles touchdown on a one-yard plunge as the Rams' defensive crew made life miserable for the Falcons, sacking quarterback Bob Lee four times and his replacements, Kim McQuiken, once for a combined loss of 54 yards.

Minnesota at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Although his physical status has risen from doubtful to questionable to probable, Gary Metcalf said yesterday that it is "still up in the air" whether he will play when the St. Louis Cardinals meet Minnesota tonight.

Metcalf, a 5-foot-10, 185-pound second-year man, has provided the big plays which led St. Louis to a 7-1 record. He was injured early in the second quarter of last week's game with Dallas, and his absence gutted the Cardinal offensive punch. St. Louis saw its winning streak ended by a 20-yard field goal with four seconds left, which gave the Cowboys a 17-14 victory.

The injury first was diagnosed as a strained ligament in his right knee, but Metcalf says it appears to be a flareup of an injury which kept him out three weeks last season.

Metcalf has 1,137 yards total offense and leads the National Football Conference in punt returns with 10 for 181 yards and kickoff returns with 12 for 435 yards.

The powerful Vikings bring a 6-2 record to sold-out Busch Stadium.

Cardinal quarterback Jim Hart is the top-rated passer in the conference, with 13 touchdowns and 38 completions in 182 attempts, with only three interceptions.

Close behind Hart is the No. 3-rated quarterback is Minnesota's Fran Tarkenton. Tarkenton has thrown for nine TDs and has 123 completions in 310 attempts with eight interceptions.

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UNDERMINED—Buffalo's J.D. Hill (40) artistically blocks Houston runner Bob Atkins. Oilers won the contest, 21-9.

Bugner and Ellis Meeting Tonight

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Jimmy Ellis, former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion from Louisville, Ky., says that he does not appreciate being regarded as a mere stepping stone in his fight here tomorrow against Britain's Joe Bugner.

Ellis dismissed suggestions that he was on the slide and declared: "I'm here looking for a win."

But Bugner considers Ellis no more than a step toward a world title fight. Ellis is rated eighth in most world rankings, while Bugner holds fourth spot.

"A win against Bugner would put me right back in the position to earn the money I want against Muhammad Ali," Ellis, 34, maintained.

"My record over the last couple of fights looks like I might be going downhill, but it just

isn't true," insisted Ellis, a one-time sparring partner of world champion Ali. Ellis held the WBA version of the crown for three years, from 1968, when Ali was stripped of the title after he refused to be drafted into the U.S. armed forces.

The Hungarian-born Bugner has made a steady climb toward the top, groomed by his Scottish manager, Andy Smith.

Before he was 25, Smith has always maintained, in the face of considerable doubt from some, that Bugner would be world champion before he was 25. Bugner's 25th birthday is March 12, 1975.

For European champion Bugner, Smith's plan is a series of perhaps four contests over the next few months against ranked opponents, followed by a challenge for the world title.

"Ellis is the first on my list," Smith said. "Then I hope it will be Oscar Bonavena, followed by Ron Lyle, Joe Frazier, and maybe Jerry Quarry or Ken Norton."

Bugner's defensive capabilities have never been in doubt. And he showed new attacking style when he knocked out Venezuelan Jose Luis Garcia with a left hook last month.

But Bugner's new aggressive approach is unlikely to cause Ellis any loss of sleep. The American has beaten Quarry and Bonavena, as well as Floyd Patterson and Canadian George Chuvalo in an impressive 50-fight career that he began as a middleweight in 1961.

Bugner has only a handful of losses, including points decisions from Ali and Frazier, in a 55-fight career. The Briton's ambitions, plus advancing years, could be the worst of combination punches for Ellis.

Dundee, Sees Possibility

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Angelo Dundee, Ali's manager, said here yesterday that it was possible Ali might defend his title against Bugner in London.

In an interview on a British independent radio service, Dundee said: "I see the possibility because Ali will fight anywhere. He went to Africa—and Ali is very fond of London. And everything right now is up in the air because he is savoring the fruits of his victory."

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In Soccer Activity

Italy Warms Up for the Netherlands

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 11 (HT).—"Play me in the national team again!" cries Jose Altafini, who is still, at 36, scoring goals for Juventus.

"One half, no more. That's all I ask. Just a friendly, if you like, in Italy."

But that decision is up to Fulvio Bernardini, the 68-year-old manager of the waning Italian National team which Wednesday plays Bayern Munich in a warm-up match in Rome, preparatory to its ordeal next week in Rotterdam, when the Netherlands must be met in the European Nations Cup.

Although they lost by only 1-0 in Zagreb against Yugoslavia, Bernardini does not pretend that Italy's performance was anything but a disaster. Still worse was the humiliating 1-1 draw in a 70-minute match in Florence against the second division team Reggiana, which added insult by packing its side with reserves in the closing stages.

No Gigi Riva

That day, Bernardini ordered his men, conditioned for years to marking man to man, to mark small, and of course it did not work. Time has run out. There is no Gigi Riva to rely upon for goals out of the blue. The Cagliari striker is still injured.

Poland, meanwhile, which plays in the same group, is due to meet the Czechs in a friendly game Wednesday. This will be an interesting indication of whether Poland is improving after its poor start to the season, when both East Germany (now down in the basement) and France beat Poland at home.

Severe Treatment

The young Czech team, which lost 3-0 to England at Wembley, was severely treated. Until it tied in the last 20 minutes, it looked quite capable of stealing the result on a breakaway goal.

The Polish World Cup team would have eaten the Czechs at a gulp, but things, as manager Kazimierz Gorski stresses, have changed since then. Gorski, the big center-half, has put on too much weight. Zmuda, the other fine young stopper, has been suspended for wanting to leave Gornia Warsaw without permission. Robert Gadocha is disappointed because his transfer to Bayern Munich and the sweet life of West Germany has been blocked by the Polish federation.

Argentina Urges World Cup Final

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP).—The 1978 World Soccer Cup final round should be played by 20 teams instead of 16, with the extra four spots taken almost surely by European or South American teams, Argentine officials said in Rome.

That is the proposal that Argentina, which will stage the tournament, will present in its meeting in Zurich next February with the World Cup Commission of the International Soccer Federation.

"We don't want to add secondary teams, but we have to see teams such as England, Spain, Russia or Czechoslovakia—just to mention the top European countries—left out of the World Cup," said Martin Noel, Argentina's delegate to the FIFA commission.

"Besides, we have worked out a formula that will limit the World Cup to 25 days with a maximum of seven matches per team, as in West Germany this year," Noel said.

The World Cup final round has been played by 16 teams. They are: the defending champion, the host country, a team each from Africa, Asia and Central America, seven or eight European teams and three or four South American teams.

"When FIFA decided to have one team from Africa, Asia and Central America, they limited the number of European or South American teams," Noel said. "We want to increase them again."

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Memphis 81, San Antonio 85 (Carlier 15, Doolen 15, Venter 17, Corbin 15).

Denver 125, San Diego 101 (Cavlin 21, Green 13, Grant 31, Lamar 27).

Indiana 117, Los Angeles 110 (Hillman 25, Knight 21, Lewis 26, Barnes 23).

Bulgaria, Hungary Tie

VARNA, Bulgaria, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Bulgaria tied, 0-0, with Hungary yesterday in a friendly soccer match at the Main Stadium here.

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Art Buchwald

Liebchen Is Tired

WASHINGTON—As one watches Henry Kissinger wing around from one country to another, you can't help but have a spot of sympathy for Nancy Kissinger. She looks like such a good soldier, but obviously the strain of traveling with Henry must be a great one. I would like to take you to their hotel suite in Cairo.



"My God, Henry, I'm exhausted." "I know, dear. It must be a wearing trip for you. Why don't you go visit the pyramids today?" "I've already seen the pyramids, Henry."

"Well, why don't you go to Aswan and see the dam? You could be back for dinner."

"I don't want to see a dam. I saw three in India."

"How about going up to Alexandria? I hear it's a great sight-seeing town."

"Why can't I just stay in my hotel room and sleep?"

"Because, Nancy, the people expect you to visit all their monuments. How would it look to Sadat if you didn't want to see the sphinx?"

"Why couldn't you tell Sadat I have an upset stomach?"

"After he gave us a banquet last night? I'll tell you what. Take a ride down the Nile for just half a day and everybody will be happy."

"Henry, I would like to say something. When we got married you never mentioned anything about the fact that your job would involve travel."

"It slipped my mind, Liebchen. But you must be the envy of every wife in America. Who else could go to Iran in the morning, Syria in the afternoon and Saudi Arabia in the evening? I can't wait to read your diary when we get back."

"Henry, my feet are swollen."

"You could go to Luxor for the baths. I'm sure they'll let you soak your feet for a while."

"Where are we going after Israel, Henry?"

"Greece. You'll love it. I'll bet you've always dreamed of going to Mount Olympus. The government has fixed it so you can visit 12 islands in one day. I wish I could go with you."

Phone rings. Henry picks it up. "Oh, yes, Mr. Kissinger. Yes, she's here. Of course. She'll be thrilled. She was just commenting she had nothing to do this morning. Right. She'll be ready in 15 minutes."

"Who was that, Henry?"

"It was the minister of tourism. They're going to give you a camel ride to Ismailia. See, you won't have to walk at all."

"Henry, can't you understand—my feet hurt. I've walked from Asia to Yugoslavia, smiling all the way. My cheeks are sore."

"Look, we've only got 12 more countries to visit. Then we'll go home and you can show your color slides to the Rockefellers. We'll have a nice, quiet evening."

"Henry, I just want to stay in the room one day. Is that asking too much?"

"Nancy, my little Liebchen, you know it makes no difference to me if you stay here or not. But it does to the Egyptians. How can I explain it when you visit the Dead Sea Scrolls caves in Israel that you refused to go out to the pyramids?"

"What Dead Sea Scrolls caves?"

"Oh, didn't I tell you? The Israelis have arranged for you to visit the caves after you climb to the top of Masada."

"I don't want to visit any caves and I don't want to climb a mountain by the Dead Sea."

"Well, you can't visit the religious places in Jerusalem. You did that two weeks ago. Maybe I could swing it for you to run over to the Sea of Galilee. I hear there have been some great Roman ruins there."

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Gore Vidal: 'I'm No. 1'

By Sally Quinn

WASHINGTON (WP)—"About every 18 months I erupt," Gore Vidal said. "I go barnstorming across the country doing television and lectures, hawking my books. Then I go back to Rome, settle down to a nice quiet life and write." He is in Washington pushing "Myron," his latest novel, featuring the return of the transsexual protagonist of "Myra Breckinridge."

Washington, of course, is Vidal's hometown. His mother, Nina Gore, was the daughter of Sen. T.P. Gore. She divorced Vidal's father, Eugene Vidal, when Gore was 10 and married Hugh Auchincloss, the millionaire investment banker.

The family moved to Maryland, the Virginia estate overlooking the Potomac, where they stayed until that marriage broke up six years later and Gore was replaced in his upstairs bedroom by Jacqueline Bouvier, whose mother, Janet, became Hugh Auchincloss's third wife.

Anyway, that is how Gore Vidal is related to Jackie Kennedy Onassis. They both had the same stepfather. But they didn't meet until they were 14, went into the Army, then began traveling and writing novels.

It wasn't until Jackie Bouvier married Jack Kennedy that they really became friends. Jackie loved Gore Vidal. He is—and was—handsome, witty, sexy, bisexual, brilliant, talented, successful, charming, courtly, well mannered, and perhaps the most bitchy gossip of his time.

Vidal liked the Kennedys, their glittering circle of friends, their talked-about salons.

There was only one problem. Many of the men in the Kennedy administration weren't too crazy about Gore Vidal. He had, after all, written that book, "The City and the Pillars," espousing bisexuality. It was considered a bit much. The late Robert Kennedy liked Vidal least of all. So one night at a White House party, Gore and Jackie were dancing very close together, so the story goes, when Bobby came over and pushed Gore away from Jackie, and told him never to dance with his sister-in-law that way again.

Well, Vidal, not one to take this sort of thing lying down, wrote a devastating piece about Bobby in Esquire, which started the whole ruthless Bobby image, and that was the end of Vidal's friendship with the Kennedys. Jackie stayed loyal to Bobby, and she and Vidal have not seen each other since. That was in 1962, recalls Vidal.

It didn't seem to bother Gore Vidal one bit. He just kept on writing his best-selling novels, being outrageous, getting into vicious fights with people on television and in print, and living quietly in Rome.

Back in Washington, this time, he seemed, to some of his friends, a bit mellow. To others who had not known him before, though, he still had that famous tart tongue.

And he says he doesn't ever get bored talking about the same things. "I'm fascinated talking about everything," he said. "Except myself. Sometimes I do get bored talking about myself."

He answers questions about his personal life in either a flip, detached way or with evasive one-liners. The impression he gives is one of a very professional, smooth, cynical, brilliant, world-weary, unemotional man. Which is, of course, the image he intends to project.

Nevertheless, he insists, "I am what I seem."

He was not disappointed on this visit to Washington. He knows what people want to hear, what is commercial, what will titillate and what will sell. He glides through television interviews, his patter down to perfection. He carefully times his conversation to permit an interviewer to take copious notes. He understands the media and how to manipulate it.

He knows what he says will outrage, amuse and provoke the people he says things about. He does it humorously, purposefully, mischievously, inviting reaction. The insults he hurls are more detached than personal, more stylized than serious. "I suppose I am combative," he admits.

Here are a few of his observations for public consumption:

• Jack Kennedy: "Jack was the most wonderful gossip. Much better than Jackie, probably because he had greater resources. But he was marvelous repository. We would have long rambling stories about him in Hollywood. He knew everything. He was such fun. But he was a cunning search for attractive women. That always came first with Jack."

• Jackie: "I never really knew Jackie that well. I enjoyed her though. She was quite bright. She knows who she is. Very few people do. That's why she's done very well. She wanted a lot of money. She got it. But I never profited by my connection with Jackie. In fact it was the reverse. When Jackie first started out as a reporter she went around claiming to be my sister and I hadn't

Gore Vidal whose new book "Myron" features the return of the protagonist of "Myra Breckinridge."

© David Levine, Opera Mund.



even met her. She got all kinds of interviews with people by telling them that. She profited a lot more from our relationship than I did."

• Lee Radziwill: "Deeply boring. But being from a famous family is a bore. And it doesn't help for long. Lee found that out. If you have no talent, it shows."

"We all did have one thing in common. We had no money, contrary to what people think. Mr. Auchincloss was very rich and our step brothers and sisters were rather well looked after. But we were not, and we had to survive out there in the world. That's why I had to work and Jackie and Lee had to marry well. But Merrywood was so removed from the Depression that the girls never knew what real life was like."

• Ethel Kennedy: "Ethel invented tacky."

• Arthur Schlesinger: "Arthur is the little boy always running after the crowd saying, 'Hey, let me play too.' Arthur was thrilled to be part of the Kennedy crowd."

• The Kennedy era: "The Kennedys were great corrupters. And I don't see anything wrong with that. They never had to buy anybody. One chic dinner at the White House and you could have any journalist in town."

• Henry Kissinger: "I haven't the slightest interest in Henry at all. He's simply an apparition. He'll work for anybody. He's just brighter than most."

• President Ford: "A right-wing loon."

• Norman Mailer: "Norman really has become total bad news. He never was much of a writer. That's why he had to go in for performances instead. Norman is the patron saint of bad journalism. We were good friends for a long time particularly when he wanted some help from me. I remember him saying we were the two writers people disliked the most."

• Washington: "They're such Hicks here. And this is the most pompous boring society in the world. If you're interested in power this is the place to be. But you have to have a courtier mentality and I'm much too independent for that." (Vidal ran unsuccessfully for a New York congressional seat in 1960.)

• Women: "I prefer women. I have almost no men friends. Men are generally uneasy around me."

• Himself: "Under this cold exterior, once you break through the ice, you find cold water. There is no warm, wonderful person underneath. I am exactly what I seem. People sometimes fight with me. It usually starts out political and ends up personal. Mailer and Capote for instance are always attacking me. They want to be Numero Uno. But I'm No. 1. I am a highly moral person. Purely moralistic. That doesn't, however, apply to sex."

"I've never been envious of anyone in my life. But I do go into black despair if someone thinks Norman is a greater writer than I am."

"Everything I say is so obvious. I say absolutely plain things and it blows people's minds."

When it was suggested to Gore Vidal that he might be portrayed in an interview as a warm, kind, gentle, decent human being, he looked just a bit thrown for the first time all day. Then, half earnestly, half in jest, he said, "Don't you dare."

PEOPLE: Search for U.S. Children Ends Up in Rhodesia

In August, 1973, Edward John Duggan and his wife, Helen, were in Richmond, Va., to pick up their seven children by previous marriage for a week's vacation. Last week, the vacation came to an end and six of the youngsters were returned to their homes. After an international search involving police in dozens of countries, the Duggans were found on a farm in Ruwa, Rhodesia, 12 miles from Salisbury. Although Duggan denies the reasoning, the assumption is that he chose Rhodesia because the country has no diplomatic relations with the United States. However, Duggan's ex-wife (now Sybil Crane) and Mrs. Duggan's ex-husband (Don Williams) brought custody suits in Rhodesia and with New York, Edward Duggan, 14, will remain with his father in Rhodesia. "I naturally would like to have him home," Mrs. Crane told the Washington Post. "But he's got to be making decisions of his own. When he returns, it's got to be his own decision." Criminal charges lodged against the Duggans in Richmond will apparently remain in limbo as long as the Duggans stay in Rhodesia. The search for their children has left the Duggans and the Williams deeply in debt—\$30,000 to \$30,000 a family.

Alain Delon... in the nude?

with a performance on the Carson show set for tonight and January date at the Palladium in London.

The Italian feminist magazine L'Espresso has published what it claims to be nude photos of French actor Alain Delon. In the issue are 12 photographs allegedly of Delon undressing and taking a swim with a group of friends. The magazine withheld any information on where the pictures were taken, who the photographer was or how he or she got them.

Singer Connie Francis, 35, whose record "Lipsick on Your Cheek" was a hit, was in New York City last week. She was in New York City last week. She was in New York City last week.

A 19-year-old girl who was allowed to participate in her grade graduation ceremonies because the principal of her school disapproved of her home dress, has won a \$1,500 out-of-court settlement. Eleanor St. Clair, 19, was prevented from taking part in the ceremony in 1973 by Billy McDowell, the principal of the Clifton elementary school, now superintendent of Clifton schools. McDowell who was sued for \$101,000, maintained that Miss Stacy had been given a letter more than a month before graduation reminding her parents of the dress code call for solid pastel outfits. The girl's father said that the family could not afford to buy her a dress; her aunt made her a yellow party dress.

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